

JANUARY-1921

JAN 6 1921

• THE • AMERICAN •
SCANDINAVIAN
REVIEW

GENERAL LIBRARY
JAN 6 1921
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



IN THE BALTIC PROVINCES



The Liberty National Bank
of New York
120 Broadway

Total Resources more than \$145,000,000

OUR Foreign Department is prepared to take care of your foreign trade problems. We have Correspondents in the important trade centers the world over with exceptional facilities for Scandinavian business.

Under the general title "Present Day Scandinavia," we publish each month bulletins furnishing authoritative and interesting information concerning the Scandinavian countries. We shall be glad to send this publication to those interested.

The Scandinavian Classics

Sixteen books that make known to American readers the greatness of Scandinavian literature, \$2.00 each. (Sustaining Associates receive the Classics), \$28.00 the set.

HOLBERG: COMEDIES.

TEGNÉR: THE CHILDREN OF THE LORD'S SUPPER AND FRITHIOF'S SAGA.

BJÖRNSSON: POEMS AND SONGS. ARNLJOT GELLINE.

STRINDBERG: MASTER OLOF.

SNORRI STURLUSON: THE PROSE EDDA.

SIGURJÓNSSON: MODERN ICELANDIC PLAYS.

JACOBSEN: MARIE GRUBBE. NIELS LYHNE.

LAGERLÖF: GÖSTA BERLING'S SAGA, 2 VOL.

ALMQUIST: SARA VIDEBECK AND THE CHAPEL.

LIE: THE FAMILY AT GILJE.

HEIDENSTAM: THE CHARLES MEN, 2 VOL.

AN ANTHOLOGY OF SWEDISH LYRICS.

Published December 20, 1920

Order today—first edition limited

The chief prose work of

**VERNER
VON HEIDENSTAM**

the interpreter of Swedish nationalism who in 1916 received the Nobel Prize in literature.

THE CHARLES MEN
(Carolinerna)

A group of stories of the heroic followers of Charles XII who led his people to glory and honor even when leading them to defeat.

Translated by Charles Wharton Stork.
Introduction by Frederik Böök.
Two volumes—\$2.00 the volume.

A novel by

JONAS LIE

the kindly realist of Norway whom Brandes called "the most amiable of geniuses."

THE FAMILY AT GILJE
(Familien paa Gilje)

A domestic story of the forties and of the changing order in Norway—the best example of Lie's realism.

Translated by Samuel Coffin Eastman.
Introduction by Julius Emil Olson.
Price, \$2.00.

OUR CATALOGUE OF Books of the North

is an indispensable literary handbook. It contains a brief discussion of each **Scandinavian Classic and Monograph** and a note on the life and place in letters of the author of each. It will be sent without charge upon application to

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION
25 West 45th Street, New York City

Your Money's Idle Hours

Because of the increased burden which war and resulting economic disarrangements have placed upon the dollar quicker turn-over of working capital is a most important factor in the financing of every business.

Payment of higher interest rates will not always secure funds. In a situation where larger amounts are required for handling individual transactions and restriction of loans may be necessary to provide for essential activities, "*side-tracked credits*" are doubly undesirable.

A measure of relief comes when deliveries and collections are speeded up by reducing delays which even under normal conditions are often allowed to clog the processes of trade. To this relief, the Irving contributes by direct collections everywhere in America and by tracing shipments, notifying consignees of arrivals and presenting drafts by messenger daily in all parts of Manhattan. The *straight line to results* is the unfailing rule of Irving specialized service.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK



The American-Scandinavian Review

VOLUME IX

JANUARY, 1921

NUMBER 1

Published Monthly by THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION, 25 West 45th St., New York
Entered as second-class matter at the post-office at New York, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., under the act of
March 3, 1879, Copyright, 1921. The American-Scandinavian Foundation

HENRY GODDARD LEACH, *Editor*

HANNA ASTRUP LARSEN, *Literary Editor*

Yearly Subscription, \$2.00; abroad, \$3.00 or Kr. 12

Order the REVIEW in:

U. S. A. and Canada: New York office (above) or through any bookstore. Associates of the Foundation receive the REVIEW without additional charge on payment of membership dues.

British Dominions: Oxford University Press, 1 Amen Corner, London, E. C.

Denmark: Dansk Studieoplysnings Kontor, Studiestræde 6, Copenhagen, or any bookstore. Members of Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab receive the REVIEW free; for application for membership address the Secretary, N. F. Feilberg, 7 Frederiksborggade, Copenhagen.

Norway: Schetelig's Bokhandel, Stortingt. 6, Christiania; any bookstore or kiosk. Subscribers to Norge-Amerika Fondet receive the REVIEW free; address the Secretary, Sigurd Folkestad, Lille Strandgt. 1, Christiania. Members of Nordmandsforbundet in Norway may receive the REVIEW at one-half price.

Sweden: Gunnar Tisell, A/B Svenska Teknologföreningens Förlag, Vasagatan 42, Stockholm; or any bookstore. Members of Sverige Amerika Stiftelsen may receive the REVIEW at one-half price. For application for membership address the Honorary Secretary, E. E. Ekstrand, Malmorgsgatan 5, Stockholm.

Advertising Offices: 25 West 45th St., New York; Dansk Studieoplysnings Kontor, Studiestræde 6, Copenhagen; Hoydahl Ohme's Annonce Expedition, Prinsensgt. 42, Christiania; Gunnar Tisell, A/B Svenska Teknologföreningens Förlag, Vasagatan 22, Stockholm.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
A REVAL TOWER.....	Cover
THE OLD SWEDISH GATE IN REVAL.....	Frontispiece
IN THE BALTIC PROVINCES. By John A. Gade.....	21
IN MEMORIAM—Minister Ekengren.....	24
THE MODERN DRAMA IN SWEDEN. By August Brunius.....	25
TEN YEARS OF AMERICAN POETRY. By Charles Wharton Stork.....	29
CHRISTIAN IV AND THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE. By Bering Liisberg. Two Illustrations.....	35
CURRENT ILLUSTRATIONS: Madame Oda, Emil Opffer, Viking Ship, Norwegian Political Leaders. Nine Illustrations.....	39
NORWAY AND THE AMERICAN LOAN. By Holger Koefod. Five Tables..	42
THORFINN KARLSEFNI DEDICATED. Two Illustrations.....	47
EDITORIAL: Nobel Prizes, M. F., The American Elections, Chew your Bran, Premier Neergaard, Coal for Denmark, Ethyl Sulphite, Chamber Luncheons, Is our Time Lacking?	47
CURRENT EVENTS: U. S. A., Denmark, Norway, Sweden.....	54
BOOKS: Modern History of Warships, The Norsemen's Route, Through Central Borneo, Some Problems of the Peach Conference, Härute, Three Augustana Books, Four Norwegian-American Books.....	58
THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION. One Illustration....	62
BRIEF NOTES, FINANCIAL, INSURANCE, COMMERCIAL AND SHIP- PING NOTES.	



Established by NIELS POULSON, IN 1911



BECAUSE well-bred people recognize the value of luxury that is not ostentatious, the Waldorf-Astoria is an hotel of world-wide fame. Well-bred people of five continents know it intimately.

The Waldorf-Astoria
Fifth Avenue 33^d and 34th Streets, New York
L.M. Boomer President

AW

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

Established 1818

PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK

BOSTON

SCANDINAVIA

For over a half a century we have maintained close banking affiliations with all parts of Scandinavia. We offer our facilities and familiarity with business methods and conditions there to those engaged in trade with Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Established 1810

Founders Court, Lothbury
London, E. C.

Office for Travelers
123 Pall Mall, London, S. W.



Our banking, foreign, investment and trust departments offer a complete financial service to meet the varied needs of our clients. Detailed information of the services rendered by any of our special departments will be gladly sent upon request.

ESTABLISHED 1810

THE MECHANICS AND METALS NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Capital, Surplus, and Profits.....\$25,000,000

Some People

think it is a wonderful opportunity to invest in foreign bonds.

Other People

think it is a still greater opportunity to invest in good safe Bonds in this country.

We can particularly recommend an 8% Bond to net 8½% for 15 years.

WHAT 8% FOR 15 YEARS MEANS

Return from coupons.....	\$1,200
Principal return at maturity.....	1,000
Total return	\$2,200
Investment today	960
Total income return.....	\$1,240

With Safety

For further particulars and personal service address

NIELS FRODE HOLCH
c/o A. B. LEACH & CO., Inc.
62 Cedar Street, New York



As a safe and profitable investment we recommend the

City of Copenhagen

3½% Bonds of 1902

actually giving an average yield of **9⅜%**

and on which owing to the present low rate of exchange an additional profit of over 90% may be realized, when same reaches parity.

Ask for Circular "SR"

Your inquiry is also invited on
BRITISH, FRENCH, BELGIAN, GERMAN
and other European Bonds

HUTH & CO.

30 Pine Street, New York
Telephone John 6214

HANNEVIG AND COMPANY

Bankers

139 Broadway, New York

SPECIALIZING IN

SHIPPING and FOREIGN EXCHANGE

HANNEVIG AND COMPANY

139 Broadway, New York

Financing Foreign and Domestic Trade

The advantages which importers and exporters may derive from the use of Acceptance Credits may be summarized thus:

IMPORTERS may buy goods abroad on a time credit basis, and yet satisfy the foreign sellers by paying them upon surrender of shipping documents.

EXPORTERS may sell goods abroad on a time credit basis, and yet get paid immediately, under favorable discount rates.

DOMESTIC TRANSACTIONS involving goods stored in warehouse, or the transfer of goods between points in the United States, may be readily and economically financed.

This Corporation specializes in granting Acceptance Credits, and will be pleased to discuss specific propositions.

FOREIGN CREDIT CORPORATION

Acceptors and International Bankers

30 PINE STREET NEW YORK

Capital \$5,000,000 Surplus and Undivided Profits \$1,558,640.81

Under Supervision of Federal Reserve Board

OUR RECORD
FORTY-ONE YEARS OF CONSERVATIVE BANKING

STATE BANK OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO

ESTABLISHED 1879
BY HAUGAN & LINDGREN

CAPITAL \$2,500,000

SURPLUS (Earned) \$3,500,000

Checking—Savings—Bond—Foreign
Real Estate Loan and Trust Departments

Our Foreign Department

maintains direct connections with the leading banks throughout Europe, and has particularly close relations with the largest financial institutions in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark

Your Business Invited

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

David N. Barker
J. J. Dau
Chairman, Reid, Murdoch & Co.
Leroy A. Goddard
Chairman of the Board
Henry A. Haugan
President

H. G. Haugan
Retired
Oscar H. Haugan
Vice-President
A. Lanquist
President Lanquist & Illsley Co.

Wm. A. Peterson
Proprietor Peterson Nursery
Charles Pier
President Link Belt Co.
Marvin B. Pool
Manager Butler Brothers

T. A. Siqueland, Manager of Foreign Department

Banco Escandinavo-Brazileiro S.A.

(THE SCANDINAVIAN-BRAZILIAN BANK, Ltd.)

Rio de Janeiro

Rua da Alfandega 32

Capital Fully Paid Up - - - 5,000,000 Kroner

Bank founded in Brazil by a syndicate of 32 Norwegian
Banks with a Capital and Surplus of

659,100,000 Kroner

General Banking Business with special facilities offered
for financial operations in the Scandinavian Countries
and Brazil

CODES USED—

A. B. C. 4th and 5th. A 1. Lieber's. Bentley's.
Western Union. Imperial Comb (Broomhall's)
Peterson's Int. Bkg (Fibco). Ribeiro.

Telegr. Address
"SKANBANK"



*"The Swedish Bank
of Commerce"*

Colored map, with complete list of branch organization, sent on request.

AKTIEBOLAGET
GÖTEBORGS BANK

Established in 1848

GOTHENBURG

STOCKHOLM

Branches:

ALINGSÅS
 BENGTSFORS
 BERGSHAMRA
 BJÖRKETORP
 BRUZHOLM
 BÄCKEFORS
 DALSHÖGEN
 FÄLERUM
 FALKENBERG
 FIGEHOLM
 FISKEBÄCKSKIL
 FJÄLLBACKA
 GAMLEBY
 GISLAVED
 GREBBESTAD
 GULLRINGEN
 HALLINGEBERG
 HALMSTAD
 HORRED
 HULTSFRED
 HYLTEBRUK
 HÄLSINGBORG
 KARLSTAD
 KARLSTORP
 KINNA
 KRAKSHULT
 KUNGSBACKA
 LAHOLM
 LANDERYD
 LAXÅ
 LENHOFDA
 LINDOME
 LOCKNEVI
 LYSEKIL

TOTAL ASSETS ABOUT
Kronor 500,000,000

THROUGH OUR MANY
 BRANCHES IN SWEDEN AND
 CORRESPONDENTS ALL OVER
 THE SCANDINAVIAN COUN-
 TRIES WE ARE ABLE TO
 OFFER EVERY ACCOMMODA-
 TION POSSIBLE FOR BANK-
 ING TRANSACTIONS IN SWE-
 DEN, NORWAY & DENMARK

*Best rates of interest on
 deposits and current accounts*

Telegr. address: GÖTABANK

Branches:

LÖNNEBERGA
 MARIANNELUND
 MARSTRAND
 MUSTADFORS
 NORRTTELJE
 NÄSSJÖ
 PELARNE
 RUMSKULLA
 SANDEN
 SKEDSHULT
 SKENE
 SMALANDS-
 STENAR
 SMÖGEN
 STENUNGSUND
 STORSJÖ
 STRÖMSTAD
 SVANESUND
 SÖDERTTELJE
 TINGSRYD
 TORUP
 TYLLINGE
 TÖCKSFORS
 UDDEVALLA
 ULLARED
 VALDEMARSVIK
 VARBERG
 VEINGE
 VIMMERBY
 VRÅKA
 VÄDDÖ
 VÄSTERVIK
 VÄSTERÅS
 ÄLFSERED

Established in 1864

Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget

GÖTEBORG

STOCKHOLM

MALMÖ

*Branches
in All Parts of Sweden*

Paid-up Capital and Reserves, Kr. 182,000,000

Banking business of every description transacted. The Bank affords every facility for transactions between Scandinavia and the United States.

Telegraphic Address: "KREDITBOLAGET"

STOCKHOLMS ENSKILDA BANK

STOCKHOLM

ESTABLISHED 1856 UNLIMITED LIABILITY

TOTAL RESOURCES ABOUT 500,000,000 KRONOR

GENERAL BANKING

CREDIT DEPARTMENT BOND DEPARTMENT

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

INDIVIDUAL TRUST CORPORATION TRUST

Den Danske Landmandsbank

Hypothek-og Vekselbank

Paid up Capital:
100 Million Kroner.



Reserves:
45 Million Kroner.

COPENHAGEN

Telegraphic Address: Landmandsbank.

PROVINCIAL BRANCHES:

Aabenraa	Fejō	Langeskov	Skagen
Aalborg	Fredericia	Maribo	Skive
Bagsvård	Grenaa	Nakskov	Slangerup
Bandholm	Haderslev	Nordby	Sønderborg
Bramminge	Holbæk	Nyborg	Sønderho
Duop	Hurup	Nykjöbing F.	Stubbekjöbing
Elsinore	Hørsholm	Nykjöbing S.	Thisted
Esbjerg	Kallundborg	Nysted	Töllöse
Eskildstrup	Kolding	Roslev	Tønder
Faaborg	Kolind	Rødby	Vejle
Farum	Korsör	Saxkjöbing	Vestervig

THE BANK TRANSACTS EVERY KIND OF LEGITIMATE
BANKING BUSINESS

DIRECTORS:

E. GLÜCKSTADT

C. HARHOFF

O. RINGBERG

E. RASMUSSEN

FR. ROTHE

Central Union Trust Company of New York

80 BROADWAY

OTHER OFFICES

42nd Street, corner Madison Avenue
786 Fifth Avenue, corner 60th Street

Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits.....\$ 30,000,000
Total Resources 253,000,000
(June 30th, 1920)

*Conducts a General Commercial Banking Business
Handles Foreign Transactions
Acts in Every Fiduciary Capacity*

DIRECTORS

WALTER P. BLISS
JAMES C. BRADY
JAMES BROWN
GEORGE W. DAVISON
JOHNSTON deFOREST
RICHARD DELAFIELD
CLARENCE DILLON
HENRY EVANS
MILTON FERGUSON
FREDERIC de P. FOSTER
ADRIAN ISELIN
JAMES N. JARVIE
AUGUSTUS W. KELLEY

CHARLES LANIER
C. EVERIT MACY
WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, JR.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, II.
W. EMLIN ROOSEVELT
FREDERICK STRAUSS
EDWIN THORNE
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT
J. Y. G. WALKER
FRANCIS M. WELD
M. ORME WILSON
WILLIAM WOODWARD

Central Union Safe Deposit Company

Safe Deposit Vaults

Empire Trust Company

MAIN OFFICE
Equitable Building
120 Broadway
New York



FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE
580 Fifth Avenue
corner 47th Street
New York

LONDON OFFICE
41 Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

RESOURCES SEPTEMBER 30, 1920, OVER \$56,000,000

THE Fifth Avenue office of this company, corner of 47th Street, is accessibly situated and has complete banking facilities to offer to any one desiring the services of an uptown banking institution.

Its "Personal Banking Service" strongly appeals to the individual as well as to the firm or corporation.

Interest may be arranged for upon accounts subject to check. Certificates of Deposit, maturing at a date to suit the needs of the depositor, issued at favorable rates of interest.

DIRECTORS

WILLIAM O. ALLISON
JULES S. BACHE
LE ROY W. BALDWIN
WILLIAM A. BARBER
C. VANDERBILT BARTON
F. DONALDSON BROWN
WILLIAM A. BRADFORD
PHILIP DE RONDE
COLEMAN DU PONT
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH
HENRY S. FLEMING

AUGUST HECKSCHER
WILLIAM C. HEPPENHEIMER
ROBERT E. JENNINGS
MINOR C. KEITH
PERCY R. PYNE, 2nd
H. P. ROBBINS
CHARLES M. SCHWAB
ALFRED P. SLOAN, JR.
THOMAS F. SMITH
HENRY P. TALMADGE
CHARLES H. ZEHNDER

Empire Safe Deposit Company

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS



The National City Bank

OF NEW YORK

Established 1812

**CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
OVER \$100,000,000**

DIRECTORS

J. OGDEN ARMOUR	PHILIP A. S. FRANKLIN	GERRISH H. MILLIKEN	PERCY A. ROCKEFELLER
EARL D. BABST	JOHN A. GARVER	EDGAR PALMER	WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER
NICHOLAS F. BRADY	JOSEPH P. GRACE	JAMES H. POST	JAMES A. STILLMAN
GUY CARY	ROBERT S. LOVETT	WILLIAM COOPER PROCTER	ERIC P. SWENSON
CLEVELAND H. DODGE	CYRUS H. MCCORMICK	M. TAYLOR PYNE	HENRY A. C. TAYLOR
	HORACE S. WILKINSON		

Branches of THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

ARGENTINA BUENOS AIRES ROSARIO	CHILE SANTIAGO VALPARAISO	PERU LIMA	SPAIN BARCELONA MADRID
BELGIUM ANTWERP BRUSSELS	COLOMBIA BAEQUILLA BOGOTA MEDELLIN	PORTO RICO PONCE SAN JUAN	TRINIDAD PORT OF SPAIN
BRAZIL BAHIA PERNAMBUCO PORTO ALEGRE RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS SAO PAULO	CUBA BRANCHES AT HAVANA AND 22 OTHER CUBAN CITIES	RUSSIA * MOSCOW * PETROGRAD	URUGUAY MONTEVIDEO
	ENGLAND LONDON	SOUTH AFRICA CAPE TOWN	VENEZUELA CARACAS CIUDAD BOLIVAR MARACAIBO
	ITALY GENOA	* Temporarily Closed	

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

FINANCIAL NOTES

Notes About Issues in the Financial World Most Interesting to Readers of the Review

CITY OF BERGEN LOAN

Henry S. Henschen & Co., Chicago, announce a new issue of City of Bergen 8% bonds yielding at least 8.20%. \$4,000,000 of this loan has been placed in the United States by a syndicate headed by Lee, Higginson & Co. and the Liberty National Bank.

SWEDISH BANKS AND EXCHANGE

Sydsvenska Kreditaktiebolaget of Malmö has issued a pamphlet calling attention to the foreign exchange situation as it affects Sweden and the United States and presents figures to show how the prevailing rates may be turned to advantage when normal conditions once more obtain. Göteborg Banken, of the "Big Four" banks of Sweden, also has gone on record as recommending the present time for purposes of investments.

FINNISH BANKING FINANCES

Dr. Otto Stenroth, director of the Bank of Finland, in submitting a report to the International Financial Conference, stated that according to the estimate made by the Central Statistical Bureau at the end of 1919, forests, railways, lands, and buildings owned by the State of Finland represent a total value of 6,064,000,000 Finnish marks. The debts of Finland are as follows: Domestic funded debt, 952,000,000 marks; Domestic unfunded debt, 544,000,000 marks; Foreign debt, 352,000,000 marks.

LIBERTY NATIONAL SCANDINAVIAN OFFICE

Established more than a year ago at 38 Drammensveien, Christiania, the Scandinavian office of the Liberty National Bank has proved a source of great benefit to the development of trade between Norway and the United States. A feature of the service rendered is traveling of representatives of the bank through the three countries in question, keeping in close touch with bankers and business men and furnishing data of use in trade. Supplying the names of desirable Scandinavian concerns capable of representing American manufacturers or exporters in that particular field has also proved of great value. On the other hand, the Christiania office has been instrumental in securing representations for Scandinavian firms with export products suitable for the American market.

EXPORT CORPORATION TO DISTRIBUTE CAPITAL

According to the Guaranty Trust Company the general export corporation organized under the Edge Law, authorized by the American Bankers Association, probably will be established early in 1921 with a capital of \$100,000,000. This capital will be distributed as widely as possible throughout the United States, so that all localities may receive the benefit of its operations. Under the provisions of the Edge Law a corporation organized in accordance with its specifications may issue debenture bonds for sale in the United States and the extension of credits abroad up to ten times the amount of its capitalization. The maximum possible financing power of the corpora-

tion just authorized will be \$1,000,000,000, an amount equal to more than nine per cent of the country's total foreign investments today.

NATIONAL BANK OF DENMARK INCREASES BALANCE

The recent report of the balance of Nationalbanken of Copenhagen was 749,382,943 kroner, as compared with 643,223,209 kroner at the same time last year. The note circulation of this institution is now 542,500,000 kroner, as against 435,500,000 kroner a year ago. Gold in coin and bars has only risen from 186,275,000 kroner to 227,500,000 kroner.

AMERICAN BANKER PRAISES STOCKHOLM BANKS

On his visit to Stockholm while returning from the Brussels Financial Conference, F. C. Schwedtmann, vice-president of the National City Bank, expressed to the *Svenska Dagbladet* his admiration for the banking facilities of the Swedish capital. He especially emphasized the architectural beauty of the buildings and the general arrangements, which he called perfect. Mr. Schwedtmann spoke of the excellent relations that existed between his own institution and connections in Sweden.

SWEDEN RESTRICTS DISCOUNTS

A cablegram from Stockholm to the State Department at Washington says that the Swedish Council of Finance, an advisory commission appointed by the Government, the chairman of which is the Governor of the Riksbank, has issued a letter to all Swedish banks enjoining them to discount for the present no further drafts issued in Swedish kronor representing payment for wood products and pulp sold to foreign countries.

FINANCING SOUTH JUTLAND

With a capitalization of 5,000,000 kroner, the Sönderjydske Kompagni has been formed with headquarters at Aabenraa, although the financiers interested live in Copenhagen. The object of the company is to further trade in South Jutland. The leading spirit in the enterprise is Etatsraad Andersen, head of the East Asiatic Company. Count Schack is chairman of the board of directors; Admiral A. de Richelieu is vice-chairman, and the board includes ex-minister H. C. Hanssen and G. Madsen-Mygdal, director of the East-Asiatic Company.

CURRENT REQUIREMENTS

According to the National Bank of Commerce of New York, the banks and reserve institutions have financed the enormous volume of current requirements with no weakening of their reserve strength. The beginning of a reduction in the aggregate of these requirements is now evident. Loans of reporting member banks of the reserve system expanded steadily until the middle of October, since which time there has been a moderate contraction. Interior banks in diverse sections of the country are moderately increasing the volume of their purchases of commercial paper, an evidence of the release of funds from other employments.



NORDISK BANKINSTITUT

A/S

CHRISTIANIA
NORWAY

Paid Up Capital—8 Million Kroner

BANKING TRANSACTIONS OF ALL KINDS

AMERICAN BUSINESS OUR SPECIALTY

Correspondents in New York:

The Equitable Trust Company of New York
National City Bank of New York
Central Union Trust Company
Seaboard National Bank
American Express Company

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE JANUARY NUMBER

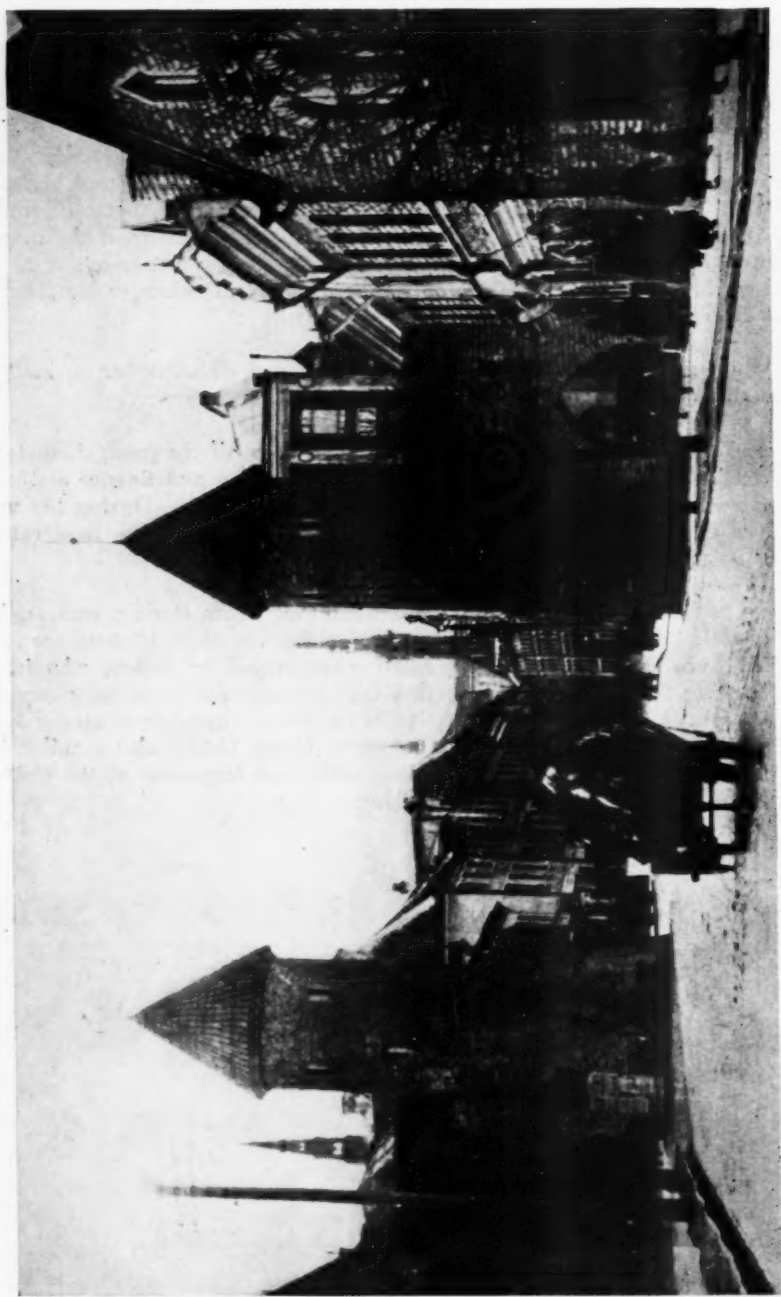
JOHN ALLYNE GADE, architect, author, diplomat, was United States Commissioner to the Baltic Provinces 1919 and 1920. Leaving his relief work under Herbert Hoover, shortly before America entered the war, he offered his services to the Government and was appointed Naval Attache in the Scandinavian countries. Those who know Lieutenant-Commander Gade as an author love him best for his occasional essays in the REVIEW, for his *Cathedrals of Spain* and his *Charles XII*.

Our series of essays on Current American Tendencies, one for each number of the REVIEW in 1921, are designed especially for readers abroad, but will probably be published in book form for American consumption. The Editor of the magazine *Contemporary Verse*, CHARLES WHARTON STORK, needs no introduction to those who have read his spirited translations of Fröding and Heidenstam or his *Anthology of Swedish Verse*.

AUGUST BRUNIUS, the distinguished Swedish art and dramatic critic and playwright, contributes the first of a series of essays for the REVIEW.

HOLGER KOEFOD is head of the statistical department of the great financial firm Norsk Investment in Christiania. He has studied economics and finance at the University of Christiania, and has practical experience in banking. During the war he was employed by the Government to prepare statistical data for the food rationing necessitated by the crisis.

Readers of history and geography remember that Vitus Bering, commander of the expedition that Peter the Great sent out from Petrograd in 1725 to see if Asia and America were joined together by land or separated by water, who in 1728 discovered Bering Straits and the "North-East" passage and on a later expedition charted the coasts of Alaska, was no Russian but a Dane, a member of an old Jutland family. Of this same family is BERING LIISBERG (born 1854), also a sailor in his youth, but now the author of many historical books and Inspector of the Collection of the Kings of Denmark in Rosenborg Palace.



THE OLD SWEDISH GATE IN REVAL

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

VOLUME IX

JANUARY, 1921

NUMBER 1

In the Baltic Provinces

By JOHN A. GADE

The Baltic provinces are full of Scandinavian memories. It is difficult to visit any of their important cities or monuments without meeting many remembrances of the earlier Danish and Swedish conquests.

Reval, or rather the inner and upper parts of the city, went to sleep in the Middle Ages, and like Rothenburg in Germany, are still asleep and absolutely unchanged. When Reval is covered with snow and only lit by the moon of the winter night, it takes very little imagination to people the streets with Danish knights or Swedish soldiers.

If you do not wish to be misunderstood, it is indiscreet to use one of the Scandinavian languages. Many of the people come from the adjacent islands of Osel and Dagö where Swedish still is spoken despite centuries of separation.

Bishop Albert of Riga was hard pressed by the heathen in the year 1218. The Knights of the Sword were unable to help him. Valdemar II, on the other hand, was at the height of his power and had occupied Ösel, a few years previously, upon the instigation of Bishop Anders Suneson. Valdemar answered Bishop Albert's prayer for assistance by saying he would gladly undertake the crusade "for the honor of the Blessed Virgin and the remission of my own sins." Valdemar said nothing about his own desire for Reval and the lucrative Esthonian and Livlandian fur trade nor his jealousy at the growing power of the Teuton knights.

On the plains of Reval or Talinen (i.e., Danish City), as it is now called, Valdemar came within an ace of losing his life when treacherously attacked by the natives, after a conclusion of truce. His personal courage saved his own life, while his army was saved from disaster by the *Dannebrog* falling from heaven and guiding the Danish

warriors to the point where the enemy was the weakest. The city was taken, and King Valdemar built the castle, the gates, and the mighty walls which stand today practically as they were built seven hundred years ago. The castle was placed high up on the rocky terrace crowning the city. From its tower, "Lange Hans," where Dannebrog first floated, the sea and the flat countryside can be seen for miles around. The foundations of St. Olaus or Olai were commenced a few years later, after peace had been somewhat established. Today may still be seen in its nave the benches of the "Schwartzköpper," the powerful corporation of foreign merchants founded in the early part of the fourteenth century. The Dannebrog Cross is quartered with the Moor's head on the carved legs of the pews.

The Arms of Denmark are in fact everywhere; in the city's shield, on the gates, on walls and buildings. Sometimes it is the typical cross, sometimes the hearts, and again the three lions. They could not be found oftener in Roskilde.

In the middle of the fourteenth century, Valdemar III sold the city and the surrounding territory to the Teuton Knights. A little over two centuries later Erik XIV of Sweden planted his flag upon its battlements. Swedes and Danes enlarged, bombarded, and fortified. Reval was a favorite Scandinavian battle ground. It remained, however, definitely in Swedish hands from the treaty of Olivia in 1660 to its conquest by Peter the Great in 1710 and the final accounting of Charles XII's stewardship at the disastrous peace of Nystadt in 1721.

High up on the Domberg, above the gilded cupolas of the Russian basilica, reaches the spire of the church of the Swedes, now of the German-Baltic Ritterschafft. Its nave, choir, and side aisles are completely covered with the escutcheons of families great in the annals of Swedish history. The vaults contain their tombs. Back of the high altar is a magnificent stone monument on which reposes the effigy of the great captain Pontus de la Gardie, in full armor, with his spouse in ruffs and uncomfortable corsets beside him, and his dog at his feet. Farther along the wall of the side aisle lies the great Admiral Baron A. T. of Krusenstjerna, then Count Carl Horn. Even today, if you cross from the church the narrow cobblestoned street, you will find that the houses facing the church are occupied by Taubes, Wrangels, Rosens and Björnklos. They have clung tenaciously to their rock despite wars and revolutions and change of masters. Bolshevism alone probably will uproot them. The head of the present Esthonian government has as Swedish a name as Tönnison.

And Narva! It was founded by the Danes way back in 1223. One has only to mention the name to awaken memories of Sweden's military greatness. The spirit of Charles XII still haunts the city. Practically nothing has changed since the starved and frozen soldiers in

blue and yellow charged in the snowstorm up its slopes. The two great fortresses frown unchanged upon each other from each side of the Narova River. The walls of Ivangorod only lack the Swedish sentinels. Many of the handsome eighteenth century houses still retain their Swedish inscriptions and coats-of-arms and the streets their Swedish names. The Museum is filled with objects which really belong in Nordiska Museet in Stockholm.

When I visited the house where Charles XII was quartered and the Russian Commander-in-Chief, the Prince de Croy, was held prisoner, I found hundreds of poor wretches stricken with typhus, dead and living intermingled. As for poor de Croy, he did not return to his native land until some hundred years later, but lay waiting under one of the vaults of St. Nicholas in Reval until his descendants had the funds with which to purchase his body and transport it across Europe to the tomb of his ancestors.

The Knights of the Sword were planted by the Germans in Livonia and Courland in order to further German trade and influence, appropriate as much of the heathen's land as possible, and incidentally convert them to Christendom. The former having been accomplished, the latter did not always seem so desirable to the infidels that had been robbed.

Throughout the seventeenth century the great Baltic states of Russia, Poland, and Sweden were constantly fighting for the possession of Riga, the fertile lands surrounding it, and the mouth of the Düna, the water-way leading deep into the heart of Russia. The question was definitely settled by the military genius of the great Gustavus Adolphus. He not only wrested Riga from Poland in 1621, but the Swedes held it successfully against Poles and Russians when they besieged it, thirty-five years later.

The Baltic Provinces became Sweden's "Kornkammar," and Sweden bled them for all they were worth. Precious cargoes of wheat were constantly skirting the coasts of Gotland, the vessels beating westward towards the Swedish coast. Swedish regents and kings were everlastingly instructing the governors of their Baltic provinces to gather more and exact harder terms. Swedish influence became very great and Swedish civilization, side by side with German, became an educational force that set an indelible mark upon the Baltic population. The Swedish Code of Laws and the Swedish Protestant Church became of vital and enduring importance. Quantities of Swedes crossed and settled down. One of the greatest powers for good in Riga, today, is Herman von Samson of Himmelstjerna, a direct descendant of Gustavus Adolphus' eloquent pastor, who having guided his master so well along the road leading to heaven, was recompensed by being ennobled with the name of "the heavenly star"—And there are no end

of others too, with names from Vasa and Carolinian days, such as Stenbock, Ribbing, de Gersdorff and many more.

I was so fortunate as to win the friendship of a delightful old scholarly gentleman who was the custodian, through good and evil days, of the library of the Baltic Nobility. As a result, he asked me one Sunday morning to come and see his beloved manuscripts. He had saved them, offering all else he possessed, when the Bolshevik hordes descended upon the city of Riga. The Commissar who came to inspect his lodgings "did not want the rubbish," when there were valuable food, clothing, and art objects to cart away. So the volumes were preserved for me to see.

It was the complete history of Sweden from Gustavus Adolphus to Pultava; countless treasures that would have made a historian's head swim. There were two collections; one an excellent one of books dealing with Scandinavian-Baltic history, and the other numerous bindings of original manuscripts, carefully and chronologically arranged. There were the letters to and from Patkul, who was broken on the wheel and quartered by Charles XII, the entire correspondence to and from valiant old Erik Dahlberg, so hard pressed before his Master fought the battle of the Düna, letters from Queen Christina and Kings Charles X, XI, and XII, disputes of the regents, rulings and threats from Bondes and Gyldenstjernas and documents from Poland and the endless succession of German princelings. It was Sweden's history, a mine of information, wide open, pages that should be studied by scholars and historians of the days of Sweden's greatness.

In Memoriam—Minister Ekengren

Washington loses a long familiar personage in the death on November 26 of Wilhelm August Ferdinand Ekengren, Minister of Sweden to the United States. For six years he had served in Washington as secretary and counsellor, for eight years as minister. The length of his term is a testimony to the respect which he enjoyed in diplomatic circles for the quiet and modest assumption of manifold duties which weakened his health and contributed to his premature death at the age of fifty-nine. The State Department provided impressive rites. Preceded by a squadron of cavalry and a battalion of infantry and followed by honorary pallbearers including members of the cabinet and ambassadors of the great powers, the body was borne to church and vault placed on a gun-carriage simply wrapped in the Swedish flag. In the late Swedish Minister the Foundation has always found a courteous and interested friend.

The Modern Drama in Sweden

A survey of the output in recent years

By AUGUST BRUNIUS

It used to be said that the dramatic instinct was wanting in the Swedish temperament. Though rather sweeping, this statement nevertheless contains a grain of truth. We are not devoted to psychological analysis to the same extent as are some of our neighbors. We are in the habit of expressing ourselves, on the whole, in a manner which is diffident, roundabout and saturated with feeling, rather than definite and direct. On the other hand the people manifest a very genuine interest in the theatre, which in the capital city borders upon enthusiasm, and there are grounds for assuming, that while in Sweden the drama ranks far below poetry and even below fiction, this is due rather to circumstances than to any lack of interest or ability.

As tangible evidence in support of this assumption, the Swedes can at least point to August Strindberg. The permanent value of Strindberg's writings and his influence upon European culture of the nineteenth century have perhaps not yet received their final estimate. However, that he was a dramatist of the first order can be accepted as settled, also that as such he was fully the equal of the greatest of his contemporaries, Ibsen, Björnson, and Shaw. There are indications that whereas Ibsen's ideas and technique now seem out of date, or at least somewhat removed from our immediate interests, the influence of Strindberg is gaining ground far beyond the confines of his native land. The brutal frankness of his artistic nature as well as the terseness of his technique contribute to this result. It is obvious that his plays are made to be acted rather than to be read. Strindberg's increasing popularity is significant in view of the efforts everywhere to make of the theatre a living thing, organically related to the living world of to-day.

No Swedish author has been able to continue in Strindberg's footsteps. We can not speak of a Strindberg school in the Swedish drama. To be sure, some of the younger authors have been influenced by him. On the other hand, among the present-day authors, the most pronounced tendency rather takes the form of a reaction against the Strindberg style and especially against the Strindberg spirit. Tor Hedberg, who is the leading dramatist in Sweden to-day, belongs to neither of these groups, however. He has always been independent without showing any marked degree of originality. The product of an age of naturalism, he has held fast to the world of reality, while at the same time cultivating a lyric vein—an atmosphere of warmth and geniality, more apparent in his poetry than in his plays. Tor Hedberg

appears through his writings as a sort of natural human being with an interest in all things human, and in this respect resembles Björnson more than any other poet of the North. He has produced both serious drama and comedy, but seems to be most at home in the practical drama of everyday life which revolves about the contrasts of light and shade. *Borga Gård*, which was published and also played a few years ago, belongs to this class. It is not one of his best. His masterpiece is the political drama *Johan Ulfstjerna*.

It caused no little surprise, therefore, when Tor Hedberg, two years ago, published a poetical drama on the Greek model entitled *Perseus and the Monster*. For Hedberg this was a new kind of poetry, but not so for the reading public. Classical antiquity is deeply rooted in Swedish culture. It is not many years since Per Hallström, who is of an age with Hedberg, published a drama in verse form entitled *Alcestis* which, with adaptations allowing for modern conditions, followed Euripides very closely. Tor Hedberg's drama, however, takes more account of Swedish traditions in his treatment of the classical subject. His diction is smooth. The structure of the play is logical and without any decorative lyrical additions. The action is closeknit, in the first two acts superb, then becoming weaker. Perseus comes to the earth after his flight and rejoices to see the highly favored land which lies before him; but he soon begins to experience the curse which rests upon the land—the ravages of the monster among the youths and maidens marked for death. In treating this subject, especially in dealing with the value of fear, that is the fear of something external which binds people together into communities, the author no doubt had in mind the dormant remnant of primitive fear which came to the surface in us during the World War. The actual connection, however, is rather vague. It has not been carried out. In consequence, the person reading the play or seeing it acted is left more or less in doubt. On the stage the wealth of detail has a telling effect, but the play as a whole is not convincing. From the stage presentation it becomes evident also, even more than from reading the play, that legendary tales are not always suitable for conveying modern thoughts and symbols.

Tor Hedberg's speculative drama, just mentioned, and Per Hallström's two historical plays, *Charles XI* and *Gustaf III*, are the three most notable events in recent years in the field of the Swedish drama. Per Hallström is one of our most unique authors. His position in Swedish literature perhaps may be better understood by the stranger if we speak of him as the Swedish Meredith. His elusive lyrical temperament, combined with a thoroughness of philosophical training unusual in Swedish as also in English literature, and in addition to this a playful, sarcastic wit, make him singularly difficult to classify. His

earlier dramas are chiefly poetical, *Bianca Capello* and *The Count of Antwerp* being suggestive of the neo-romantic tendencies in Scandinavian literature in the nineties; but in his later works the psychological interest is more pronounced. These are not dramatized history; nor are they tableaux with a shallow unpatriotic aim; they are genuine dramas, rich in content and often profound. In many ways they may be looked upon as a reaction against Strindberg's historical plays, for instance in their sparkling impressionism, their summary methods, the constant and telling use of conflicts and petty quarrels.

Something should be said to indicate just how effective Hallström's plays are on the stage, for without exception they are written for the stage and not as literature. The idea of making Charles XI the hero in a play is, to say the least, original. He was never popular, this surly autocrat, who is possessed of so little gaiety and so little desire for effect, this man who has difficulty in expressing himself, who is given to brooding, in whose exterior there is nothing attractive, who is dry and commonplace. He did not measure up to the dimensions of a stage hero. However, it was just because of the absence of ostentatious display in Charles XI that our author chose him. He wishes to picture kingship as it ought to be—the ability and desire of a faithful person to clear up a situation which has become bad because of disorganization and dissolution. Not theatrical phrase-making but work alone will do for the political background. But the king requires a counterbalance, if interest is to be sustained throughout five acts. This counterbalance is found in the statesman, Jan Gyllenstjerna, who is the embodiment of all that the king lacks—humor, sociability, a refreshing optimism.

In *Charles XI* Hallström sometimes penetrates to the secret depths where success and failure, luck and disaster, growth and decay, as these affect individuals and nations, have their origin. He directs our attention to some of the threads which run through and determine the pattern of the universe. The same is true of *Gustaf III*, which also deals with a ruler's struggle to bring order and reason out of the chaos surrounding him. It is a tragic struggle, for partisanship, disloyalty, and jealousy are only a few of the heads of the hydra. This drama, which deals with the brilliant central figure of the Swedish rococo period, is less profound than *Charles XI*, but the staging is more elegant. The first acts especially, of *Gustaf III*, are admirable. *Charles XI* is too much loaded down with scenic effects, repartee, and glittering generalities to make an effective staging possible.

The Swedish drama has also one virtuoso—Ernst Didring. This exceedingly productive writer for the stage stands midway between the above mentioned older and the younger dramatists. As a story writer he has won a place for himself. As a dramatist, however, his rank is

still a matter of dispute. It is certain that he is passionately fond of the stage and that he possesses unusual versatility. He has tried his hand at the poetical drama with a biblical theme, the patriotic tableau based upon Swedish history, the satirical drama, the intimate family drama. It is difficult to compare him with any other Scandinavian author. He seems to have more points of comparison with the modern French playwrights, for instance Bernstein and Bataille, without possessing their skill, which is founded upon a much more substantial stage tradition. Didring's latest works are an ambitious trilogy based upon the World War: *The Rat Trap*, *The Prisoner*, *The Kingdom*, and in another vein, an erotic family drama, *Elna Hall*. The trilogy shares the weakness of all plays which deal with fiction but which at the same time teem with allusions to the actual. They give the impression of being artificial. *Elna Hall* is a far more successful play. Its three brief acts present a typically Northern situation which has arisen among three persons, who, because of their loneliness, have been attracted to one another. The influence of Ibsen and Strindberg can be readily seen, but the little play has some claim to originality and real merit, especially the first two acts.

During the past few years a number of younger men have published plays. Of these plays, however, only a small percentage have reached the stage. Those worthy of special mention are Einar Smith, a sober and accurate naturalist whose dramatic debut, *Erlingsnäs*, a few years ago attracted a great deal of attention, Nils Wilhelm Lundh, Hjalmar Bergman, and finally the youngest of them all, Pär Lagerkvist. The two last mentioned are the most modern. Hjalmar Bergman has already to his credit a large number of novels and romances. He has a strongly developed imagination, a gift rather unusual among Swedish authors, with an inclination to the eccentric. It is only quite recently that he has attracted attention as a dramatist. A peculiar comedy by Lagerkvist entitled *An Experiment* has been played within the past year. The plot, which in itself is preposterous, becomes quite apropos and indeed interesting in these Bolshevistic times. The principal character is a proletarian agitator who lives on a collection of phrases he has picked up during his wanderings and on his ability to guess his opponent's weak points. He is engaged in gathering material for a book on the curse of riches when he meets a scientist who is engaged in gathering material for a book on the curse of poverty. They agree to exchange roles for a few days. As a result the opinion of neither is appreciably changed.

The authors here dealt with lay themselves open to the charge of onesidedness because of their brutal attitude toward life and man, sometimes bordering upon insolence. The Swedish drama needs a counter-weight of comedy sustained by humor and geniality.

Ten Years of American Poetry

By CHARLES WHARTON STORK

IN RESPONSE TO THE DEMAND OF REPRESENTATIVES OF SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF READERS OF THE REVIEW IN THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES, WE WILL PUBLISH IN 1921 TWELVE ESSAYS ON RECENT AMERICAN TENDENCIES IN VARIOUS FIELDS OF THOUGHT AND ACTIVITY. THESE MAY INCLUDE MEDICINE AND SURGERY, POLITICS, BUSINESS, ENGINEERING, ART, ARCHITECTURE, SOCIAL WELFARE, AND OTHER TOPICS, EACH TREATED BY AN AUTHORITY. THIS PAPER IS THE FIRST IN THE SERIES. THE ESSAY IN THE FEBRUARY NUMBER WILL BE ON *Education* BY DR. RICHARD MOTT GUMMERE, HEAD MASTER OF THE OLD PENN CHARTER SCHOOL IN PHILADELPHIA.—*The Editor.*

With its great material and commercial success, the United States is seldom thought of as a land of poets, and yet, considering the short duration of our history, we have added our fair share to the harvest of English literature. Our colonial verse, to be sure, was dryly didactic and that which followed chauvinistic, but after the advent of Bryant our Parnassus began to blossom abundantly. It may be said that Bryant, Lowell, Holmes, and Longfellow are neither very individual nor very characteristically American; they rather reflect European culture than exhibit the soul of a new world. Yet "The Courtship of Miles Standish" is a true Yankee theme and "The Bigelow Papers" represents a blend of fresh humor and melody in the Doric style. Whittier is closer to the common heart and deserves a higher rank than he is now accorded, for his homely feeling attained to artistic beauty in not a few of his later works. In Poe and Emerson we have our internationalists; the former a master of verbal melody, the latter of soaring spirituality. Both have left their mark on European literature, but neither is distinctively American. Lanier, however, another master who should be more widely known, has many beautiful southern landscapes, notably those in the "Songs of the Marshes," which rise into noble idealism at the close. Whitman has of course been considered our most characteristic native exponent, but his form is neither typical nor in the better sense popular. He sings—or should we say yawns?—of the people but not surely for the people. The American public, which is crude, perhaps, but hardly barbaric, has not "got" him, or he it. Thus despite the achievements of our poets around the Civil War period, America did not ever quite express herself in verse.

The dearth of activity in American poetry from 1880 to 1900 was broken early in the new century by the publication of William Vaughn Moody's *Gloucester Moors* and Edwin Arlington Robinson's *Captain Craig*. Moody gave new vitality to the patriotic ode and Robinson brought the penetrative character analysis of Browning to bear on present-day New England. A number of other poets followed, notably Ridgely Torrence, Anna Hempstead Branch, Lizette Woodworth Reese, and Josephine Preston Peabody, all of whom cultivated

a delicate spirituality. Thus the renaissance of our poetry began on a lofty idealistic note.

The second decade of the century, however, witnessed a tremendous change in the direction of realism, of wider and more varied appeal. The increase in publication has been extraordinary. Some two hundred and fifty volumes are now brought out every year, a dozen magazines are wholly or chiefly devoted to poetry, and the general interest has multiplied many-fold. Instead of standing on the heights, as at first, the new poetry came down to the valleys, to the towns, to the roaring cities even; for the first time since forty or fifty years it began to be a vital part of American life.

This "new poetry," as it is called, exhibited itself in two ways: first, in freshness of form; and secondly, in freshness of feeling. The new form appears in free verse, which is modeled partly on Walt Whitman, partly on foreign schools, especially the French and Chinese. There has also been an effort to use regular metres with less strictness so as to make them more close to life. The new feeling appears in greater individuality of treatment, in fresh imagery, more specific color, and greater emotional force.

We may best approach this multifarious array by singling out the most conspicuous figures. Of the poets mentioned as pioneers Moody died at the height of his powers, an immeasurable loss. Mr. Torrence, Miss Branch, and Miss Reese have continued to publish beautiful work in magazines but have brought out no books recently. Josephine Preston Peabody, now Mrs. Lionel Marks, has been chiefly interested in the poetic drama, her play *The Piper* winning the Stratford Prize in 1910, but she has also given us lyrical volumes of fine dignified feeling. All of these poets have kept to regular verse forms and to a lofty imaginative attitude even in dealing with the simplest feelings and events.

The most important of the older poets is, however, Edwin Arlington Robinson. Always subtle, always penetrative, Mr. Robinson has never won or sought to win a large audience. Unlike his contemporaries he is an unsparing realist, originator in English of the lyric of character analysis. He is most like Browning, but represents his people less in action than in being. In his search for truth he excludes all personal enthusiasm for life and beauty, thereby conveying a cold, somewhat morbid impression. But his courage of vision and the deft mosaic of his stanzas have won him a permanent place in our literature. Besides his lyrics Mr. Robinson has been writing blank verse poems with modernistic implications on the Arthurian legend, an attempt that has seemed ill-advised to many critics. His *Merlin* and *Lancelot* may be better understood in another generation than they are today. At present we are most interested in such folk as Miniver Cheevy, who

*much admired the Medici,
Albeit he had never seen one,*

and by the gorgeous Richard Cory, who "fluttered pulses" when he said "Good-morning" and who "glittered when he walked."

The most distinctive of the new poets is Vachel Lindsay, of Illinois, though like Robinson and the others previously mentioned, he adheres to rhyme and regular metre. His rhythms, indeed, have the irresistible swing of a brass band; they are meant to be chanted or shouted, often in the old ballad style of leader and chorus. To the contagious humor gained by tramping through the country and reciting his poems to every kind of audience he adds a decorative sense derived from years of study and teaching in an art school. His real genius lies in his power of symbolizing ideas with broad imagination, as the Salvation Army in "General William Booth Enters Into Heaven," the temperament of the negro in "The Congo," the visionary beauty of China in "The Chinese Nightingale," and American democracy in "The Kalliope Yell." It has seemed to some of Mr. Lindsay's admirers that his style was of late becoming less earnest and verging too much on the fantastic.

If Lindsay epitomizes the Middle West, Robert Frost will always be pictured in the setting of New England. Like Robinson, Frost is an analytic realist, but he has both a more sympathetic and a more tonic quality. This may be partly because he more often delineates character through narrative. He seems less a mere observer, more a part of the New England he describes. He is closer to outdoor nature, where beauty slips imperceptibly into even the bleakest day of a New Hampshire winter. It is the same with regard to personality; there is a quiet winsomeness in Frost that soon pervades the attentive reader. Take, for instance, the plea in "Mending Wall," which has been called Mr. Frost's international poem:

*Before I built a wall I'd ask to know
What I was walling in or walling out,
And to whom I was like to give offence.
Something there is that doesn't love a wall,
That wants it down.*

As to form Mr. Frost uses either a fairly regular lyric stanza or a kind of informal blank verse based on the rhythms of actual speech. This blank verse varies greatly in its appeal, having often an effectively incidental character, but sometimes, too, puzzling the reader's ear and obstructing the flow of the story.

A third poet, who temporarily drew abreast of Lindsay and Frost, is Edgar Lee Masters of Chicago. His *Spoon River Anthology* sold like a novel, largely because in essence it was one. Though Mr.

Masters has published numerous books before and since, he has not disproved the general impression that his one success was rather one of accident than of genuine poetic talent. But *Spoon River* is not only based on a clever idea, it is a closely-woven piece of work, full of poignant situation and ironic insight. There is a good deal of kindly humanity in spots and even a tinge of beauty. Still as poetry *per se*, if we grant that its chopped-up rhythms belong rather to verse than prose, it cannot rank very high. The idea is the chief thing: the conception of some two hundred epitaphs, each of which tells what the man or woman really did and felt. The spice of scandal in these revelations proved a tempting flavor to many readers who knew and cared very little about poetry of any kind.

If Mr. Masters evolved a makeshift sort of free verse, there were others who consciously developed many sorts of new rhythms, partly to avoid conventionalism, partly as a matter of experiment, and partly, one guesses, to avoid the difficulties of set forms and the challenge with the older masters which they imply. A group of such free verse writers have called themselves the Imagists, of whom Amy Lowell is now the high priestess. The school was founded by Ezra Pound, who, as he has settled abroad for the last ten years, is out of our province. So, too, is "H. D.," Mrs. Richard Aldington, another expatriated imagist. The fundamental principle of this group is to fit the rhythm of the poem to its changing moods, to avoid all hackneyed words and metaphors, to eliminate all superfluous diction, and to keep the natural order of spoken language. The true Imagist should never moralize or explain, he should merely present an image in which is implied whatever thought or feeling he would convey. A good example is "The Black Rock" by John Gould Fletcher, who next to Miss Lowell best exemplifies the movement in this country. This poem, which is dedicated to Thomas Hardy, merely describes a rock, but the rock is made to typify a certain kind of personality. We quote the beginning:

*Off the long headland, threshed about by long-backed breakers,
There's a black rock, standing high at the full tide;
Off the headland there is emptiness,
And the moaning of the ocean,
And the black rock standing alone.*

There are, however, many other types of metrical innovation besides what he have just indicated. Witter Bynner, Eunice Tietjens, and others have a taste for the Chinese. Miss Lowell herself has introduced a form adapted from the French of Paul Fort, which is printed as prose but contains rhyme. This she calls "contrapuntal verse." Miss Lowell has enormous industry and a real gift for colorful surfaces, but she works almost entirely with the head and hardly at all with the

emotions. A more sympathetic artist in free verse is Leonora Speyer. The following passage is from her "April on the Battlefields":

*Death is an interruption between two heart-beats,
That I know—
Yet know not how I know—
But April mourns,
Trailing her tender green,
The passion of her green,
Across the passion of those fearful fields.*

The cadence here is more marked than in Mr. Fletcher's poem.

Walt Whitman has many followers, who devote long rhetorical periods to expanding their souls and breathing in the cosmos. Of these is James Oppenheim. Others tend to a more compressed, intellectual free verse like that of Carl Sandburg and Louis Untermeyer. All of these three writers indulge freely in protests against existing social conditions, following Whitman in his attack on collective mediocrity and Puritan morality. Mr. Untermeyer also handles regular metres with fine mastery, and Clement Wood, a younger poet of this school, is at home in either form. The decadents are led by Conrad Aiken and Maxwell Bodenheim, who exhale an atmosphere of drugs.

We come finally to those poets who are putting new spirit into the old traditions. Although many of the most permanent artistic achievements are being won here, the poets do not stand out as individually as do the radicals. In the narrative, however, William Rose Benét is conspicuous for his imaginative ease and John G. Neihardt for his telling realism. A poet who deserves wider recognition in the east is Badger Clark, whose cowboy ballads are in their way quite equal to Kipling. Edwin Ford Piper writes graphically of the less romantic west in informal blank verse. There is unusual power in the monologues of Ruth Comfort Mitchell and Edith Wharton.

It is in the lyric, however, that American poetry is strongest today, whether it have the mystic simplicity of Witter Bynner, Orrick Johns, and Willard Wattles, or the forceful color of George Sterling and John Hall Wheelock. In poignant love poetry Sara Teasdale excels, while Mary Carolyn Davies with her naive wistfulness is a close second. Wide social sympathy is found in Robert Haven Schaufler and Angela Morgan. Intensive psychological study, like that of Robinson, appears in Arthur D. Ficke, Grace Fallow Norton, and Edna St. Vincent Millay. Karle Wilson Baker, Winifred Welles, Scudder Middleton, and Gladys Cromwell sound a reflective note. For purely singing quality it would be hard to excel Margaret Widemer and William Alexander Percy. In the sonnet David Morton and Mahlon Leonard Fisher are adept. The Celtic twilight finds

musical echoes here in Norreys J. O'Connor, Shaemus O'Sheel, and Edward J. O'Brien. Light humorous and occasional verse is represented by Arthur Guiterman and Christopher Morley, while Gamaliel Bradford has just given us in his *Prophet of Joy* a Byronic social satire of great sprightliness. The stimulus of the war brought into prominence such poets as Hermann Hagedorn, Amelia Josephine Burr, Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, Daniel Henderson, Alan Seeger, and Joyce Kilmer, of whom the two last-named gave their lives on the battlefield.

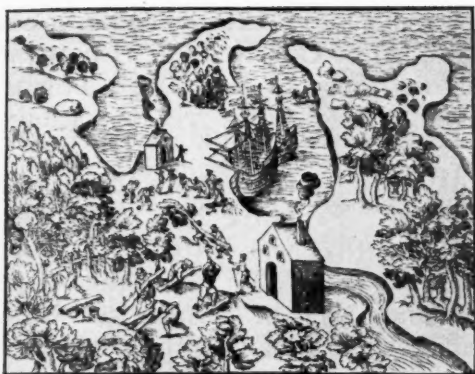
Among so many spirited and accomplished poets it is impossible to expatiate or define accurately. All of those we have mentioned in the preceding paragraph are worthy of detailed criticism and will repay any lover of beauty clearly expressed in the traditional forms. But the richest field of the present-day lyric is nature. We should mention Fannie Stearns Davis, Amory Hare, Louise Driscoll, Grace Hazard Conkling, Olive Tilford Dargan, Marguerite Wilkinson, Abbie Farwell Brown, and Maxwell Struthers Burt, who may be most conveniently grouped here, though all have been successful with other motives.

New poets are springing up almost daily. The most successful lyricist of the past year has proved to be Amanda B. Hall, whose "Dancer in the Shrine" was awarded the first prize of the Poetry Society. It is impossible to forbear quoting the passage where the dancer pauses to behold the picture of the virgin looking down at her:

*But oh, Our Lady's quaint, arrested look
Remembers when she danced with bird and brook,
Of wind and flower and innocence a part,
Before the rose of Jesus kissed her heart.*

Two young poets of promise, just graduated from Yale, are Stephen Vincent Benét and John Chipman Farrar. Nor may we omit the charming fancies of Hilda Conkling, aged nine, of which Miss Lowell has justly so high an opinion.

In short, the wealth of American poetry today is so great that one cannot in a single article even mention all the names of the deserving. Never in our literary history has poetry been nearly so active, so vital, and so varied. Whereas fiction has grown commercial and stereotyped, poetry is free, joyous and spontaneous. That all these writers will please all tastes can be neither expected nor desired, but that every reader can find much to surprise and delight him is not to be doubted. Let him seek the magazines and anthologies, and judge for himself.



JENS MUNK'S WINTER HARBOR, AFTER A WOODCUT
IN HIS *Navigatio Septentrionalis*

Christian IV and the Northwest Passage

By BERING LIISBERG

The first Danes who ever spent New Year's Eve in the New World were doubtless Captain Jens Munk and his merry men, who, seeking the Northwest Passage to Cathay, found themselves instead ice-bound in "Nova Dania," as they called the west coast of

Hudson Bay, in the Year of Our Lord 1619. Remember, this was a year before the stern Pilgrim Fathers celebrated their first New Year at Plymouth.

How came the Danes so early to those remote regions where before them only the Dutch and the English explorers had disturbed the innocence of the Esquimaux? This expedition was but another symptom of the desire of all sea-faring monarchs in that age to discover the northern route to India and of the ambition of that eccentric but vigorous and lovable personality, King Christian IV. Spurred on by the discoveries of the Portuguese, King Christian I had already sent out an expedition with this end in view. True, the position of the lost colony of Greenland was known, but the way leading there had been forgotten, and it was hoped, that, through the attempts made during the reigns of later kings to find again the route to Greenland, explorers would not only succeed in solving this problem, but effect also new discoveries. However, when Lindenow in 1605-1607 again reached Greenland this expectation did not come true. Jens Munk, who for several years had sailed on the northern oceans, followed the sea-charts published by the Dutch with keen interest. After the discovery of Hudson Bay in 1610, he, too, was of the opinion that the way to India and China was open. Contrary to the belief of English navigators, however, he thought that the passage was to be found in the southern, and not in the northern part of Hudson Bay. This supposition formed the basis upon which he contemplated a new voyage, and in 1618 he submitted his plans to the king, Christian IV.

Munk could hardly have selected a more opportune time. From his early youth Christian IV had shown a great love for the sea and its adventures; and the hope that, by this route, the treasures of China and the Orient might be reached, no doubt played a great part in his daring voyage of 1599 around the Cape of Kildin. The dream of

reaching India had already become a reality. In 1618 he had sent out the first expedition to the East Indies, led by Ove Gedde. If now the northwest passage could be found by carrying out Jens Munk's plans, he—ruler of the northern seas—would have gained a great advantage over other seafaring monarchs.

On Whitsunday, May 16th, 1619, Munk set sail with the frigate *Enhjörningen* and the yacht *Lamprenen*. From the 25th to the 30th of May he was laid up in a fjord on the south coast of Norway in order to have a leak on the yacht repaired. On June 30th he sighted Cape Farewell, the south point of Greenland; then he turned westward, penetrating Davis Strait and Frobisher Strait and, under constant struggle against ice and wind, he reached, at the end of August, the northern part of Hudson Bay, which he named "Christian Sea." From the north point of Mansfield Island, on the 4th of September he turned, true to his theory, in a southwesterly direction. But he soon discovered that conditions here were entirely different from what he had expected. Instead of the mild weather he had hoped to find at so southerly a latitude, he encountered an early and severe winter. After only three days sailing, a heavy snowstorm compelled him to seek shelter in the inlet of a river on the west coast of Hudson Bay. And as the snow and frost increased and the boat which he had sent could find no way out, Jens Munk decided, after counselling the members of his expedition to lay up for the winter, to run *Lamprenen* ashore at high tide, and to place *Enhjörningen* beneath the rocks thus protected against ice. The land he called "Nova Dania," and the mouth of the river he named "Jens Munk's Bay."

Although situated no further north than the northern part of Scotland, the country has an arctic climate, a fact which at that time was unknown and which, therefore, could not have been foreseen by Jens Munk. So long as there was no more snow than his men,—sixty-four in all, whom he had taken on board the *Enhjörningen*,—could move about freely in the forests and on the strand, and get exercise by hunting and cutting wood, conditions were fairly good. On Christmas Eve they were a happy and jolly group, and Christmas Day was celebrated with sermon and mass. "In accordance with old customs," Munk writes in his diary, "the chaplain took up a collection, each of us giving according to his means. We did not have much money, and gave of whatever we had: some offered fox skins, and the chaplain got enough skins to line a whole suit. Unfortunately, he was not allotted years enough to wear it out."

After the New Year the cold became very severe, and traffic in the open was impossible. As a result of this forced inactivity and owing to the difficulty of obtaining fresh food, scurvy raged among the men. Munk had brought a barber (to serve as a physician) and an apothecary.

cary's outfit, but the good man did not appear to know what the medicines consisted of, and he called on the chaplain to read the Latin names on the labels. Besides, he was unfamiliar with the nature of the disease and declared that he knew of no remedy.

On February 16th there were only seven men of the crew who were well and strong enough to carry water and firewood, and who were able to bury the dead, the number of whom was rapidly increasing. "On March 30th," Jens Munk writes, "we had severe frost. This was my saddest and most grievous experience. I was like a deserted, homeless bird. I had to take care of the sick myself, cook for them, and attend to their needs."

On Good-Friday, April 14th, only Jens Munk and four men were able to sit up and listen to the sermon.

"On Whitsunday, June 4th, I and three men were the only survivors, and we were not able to help one another. Our stomachs were well enough and our appetities good, but the teeth were the seat of our trouble. And not one had the strength to get up and fetch a drink of wine. The cook lay dead next to my own bunk, and three men had died at the helm. Two men had gone ashore, and they were not strong enough to get on board again without assistance. We were all starving, as for four days we had been without nourishment. I only hoped and prayed that God would end our sufferings and take us into His Kingdom."

For four more days Munk lay in his berth. But finally the dreadful smell of the dead bodies from all over the ship compelled him in a last effort of self-preservation, to crawl out into the sunshine which by this time was bright and warm, and with the assistance of the two men on land he also succeeded in getting off the ship. "Together the three of us crawled along, and wherever we saw the least sign of anything green growing, we dug it up and sucked the root. Whereupon we felt better." The weather now became somewhat warmer, and little by little the men grew stronger, especially after they had caught some fish and shot some birds.

On June 18th the ice at last broke and drifted from land. Under great efforts the three men, ill and exhausted, succeeded in getting the yacht ready for sea. On July 16th they set sail and on September 21st, after having had to fight against drift-ice and heavy wind, in their leaky vessel almost ready to sink, they reached the coast of Norway off Sandfjord, north of Bergen.

For years it was not known where Munk's winter-port was located. P. Lauridsen, whose *Navigatio Septentrionalis* has been used as the basis for this narrative, deserves the credit for having brought to light the reports which French colonists in the beginning of the eighteenth century obtained from Indian tribes at that place, according to



A WOODCUT FROM MUNK'S *Navigatio Septentrionalis*. NOTE THAT FROM OUR MODERN POINT OF VIEW THE MAP IS UPSIDE DOWN. GREENLAND APPEARS ON THE LEFT

which remains of dead bodies, tools and arms, had been found at the mouth of Churchill River, as it is called by the English, but which, on account of these findings, by the French is named "La Riviere Danoise."

Jens Munk's expedition did not any more than any other voyages for the same purpose become significant for the maritime trade to the East Indies; it simply formed a link

in the chain of explorations which have gradually opened to us the arctic countries. His own report, brief and clear, gives a splendid picture of a navigator who, fully realizing the responsibility of his undertaking, does his duty until the last, and who, without any complaint, changes his position from master of the ship into that of a nurse, and finally, having finished his account with this world, ill and exhausted, aided by only two men, fulfills the task of carrying his leaky vessel home through the ice and storm.

One can readily understand the words with which he concludes his narrative: "And when I saw that the ship was safe and that we were again near Christian land, we cried with joy and praised God for the Mercy He had shown us."

May Denmark never lack navigators like Jens Munk.



Current Illustrations



TWO FIGURES POPULAR WHEREVER DANE MEETS DANE THE WORLD OVER. CONSUL GENERAL GEORG BECH OF NEW YORK AND MME. ODA NIELSEN, ROYAL ACTRESS, SONGSTRESS, AND READER. DURING THE WAR MME. ODA'S SPLENDID TALENTS WERE GIVEN TO ENTERTAINING THE SOLDIERS OF THE ALLIED NATIONS. SHE HAS BEEN ADDING AMERICA TO HER LONG LIST OF CONQUESTS AND RECENTLY APPEARED BEFORE THE NEW YORK CHAPTER OF ASSOCIATES OF THE FOUNDATION

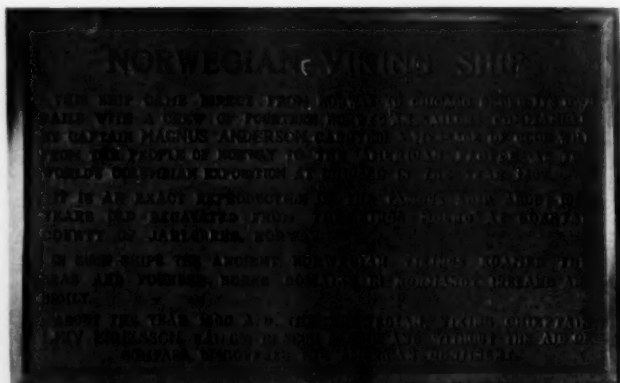
Capitol Photo Service



Underwood & Underwood

MR. EMIL OPFFER (MIDDLE), THE GENIAL EDITOR OF NEW YORK'S LEADING DANISH NEWSPAPER, MAKES IT HIS RULE TO WELCOME THE PASSENGERS WHO ENTER OUR PORT ON DANISH SHIPS. IN THE ABOVE PICTURE HE IS SHOWN SUPERVISING AN IMPORTANT INTERVIEW ON "FREDERIK VIII"

Viking Ship's Last Port

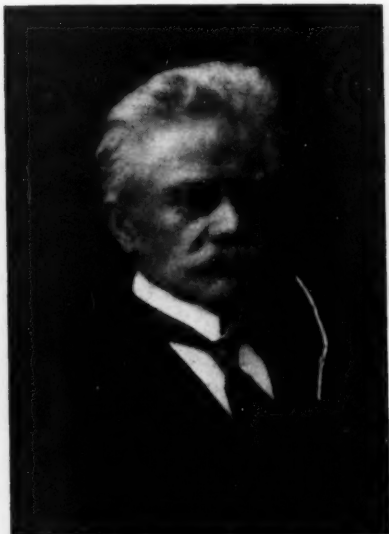


INGRID HOLMBOE, AGED THIR-
 TEEN, MADE THE PRESENTA-
 TION



THE FAMOUS REPRODUCTION OF THE GOKSTAD SHIP WAS PRESENTED TO LINCOLN
 PARK, CHICAGO, ON NOVEMBER SIXTH. IN THE GROUP OF SPEAKERS AND OTHERS
 ABOVE MAY BE DISTINGUISHED MANY FACES PROMINENT IN NORWEGIAN CIRCLES IN
 AMERICA

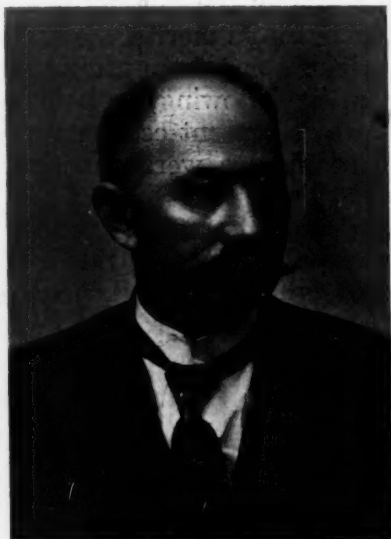
Norwegian Political Leaders



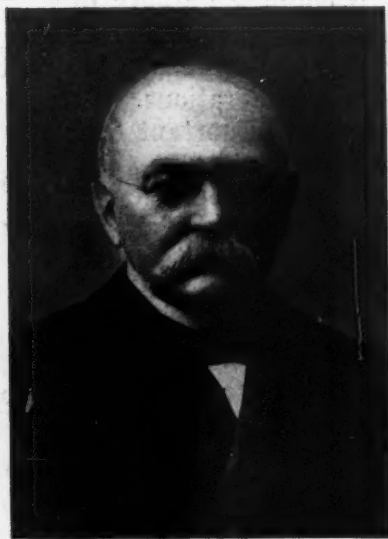
E. HAGERUP BULL RECENTLY NEGOTIATED FOR THE NORWEGIAN STATE AN AMERICAN LOAN OF TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS, WHICH, IT IS HOPED, WILL HELP TO REMEDY THE UNFORTUNATE EXCHANGE SITUATION AND RAISE THE VALUE OF THE NORWEGIAN KRONE



OTTO B. HALVORSEN, PRIME MINISTER, BY HIS LEADERSHIP OF THE CONSERVATIVE GROUP IN THE STORTING LAST YEAR, DEMONSTRATED QUALITIES OF FORCE AND DISCRETION THAT MADE HIM THE CHOICE FOR HEAD OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT



ANDERS BUEN, LEADER OF THE SOCIALIST GROUP IN THE STORTING, THOUGH HE HAS FOR FOURTEEN YEARS REPRESENTED LADEMOEN IN TRONDHJEM, THE MOST RADICAL DISTRICT IN THE MOST RADICAL CITY OF NORWAY, IS NOT OF THE FIREBRAND TYPE, BUT COMPARATIVELY MODERATE



GUNNAR KNUDSEN, WHO HAS FOR NINE YEARS BEEN PRIME MINISTER, AND IS STILL THE LEADER OF THE RADICAL PARTY, IS KNOWN THROUGH THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE LAND AS "GUNNAR"—THE ONLY MAN IN NORWEGIAN PUBLIC LIFE WHO IS ALWAYS CALLED BY HIS FIRST NAME

Norway and the American Loan

By HOLGER KOEFOD

When a government loan of any importance is being placed in the world's market, the borrowing country—be it ever so modest both in the size of its population and in its economic resources—can not but become for a moment a center of interest in financial circles. The name of the country will be mentioned, its economy scrutinized, its finances discussed.

The favorable reception given in the United States to the request last September of the Norwegian State for a loan of \$20,000,000 and later to the request of the city of Christiania for a loan of \$5,000,000 must be supposed to express a sense of confidence in the economic situation in Norway. It is so much greater pleasure to note this because misleading and often unduly pessimistic statements regarding Norway have frequently appeared in the world press. The moment seemed unpropitious for issuing the loan, since it was known that an application by Norway for a loan had just been refused by financial leaders in England, though this refusal might be naturally explained by the strongly taxed resources of England and by her earnest desire to place her own credit system on a sane basis.

When a country asks for a loan, it is because it is in need of cash, and under normal circumstances the request will not be granted unless that country's ability to repay the loan and pay the interest is absolutely unquestioned. Looking at the matter on its merits, the United States had no reason to grant Norway a loan apart from purely business considerations. I shall endeavor, in the following, to point out the most important facts regarding Norway's present economic position and to prove that American men of finance were justified in taking an optimistic view regarding Norway's resources.

The value of Norwegian exports and imports and the profits of our shipping will be seen from figures prepared by the Central Bureau of Statistics and given below. It should be remembered, however, that between 20 and 30 per cent must be deducted from the gross

YEAR	VALUE OF IMPORTS	VALUE OF EXPORTS	GROSS INCOME ON FREIGHT CARRIED BY SHIPS IN FOREIGN SERVICE
1911.....	468,700,000 Kr.	298,400,000 Kr.	161,100,000 Kr.
1912.....	525,700,000	335,700,000	188,400,000
1913.....	557,300,000	392,600,000	216,800,000
1914.....	567,300,000	410,000,000	211,500,000
1915.....	868,000,000	676,800,000	474,500,000
1916.....	1,353,700,000	988,300,000	1,062,700,000
1917.....	1,661,300,000	791,400,000	1,107,200,000
1918.....	1,252,500,000	755,000,000	904,000,000

income of ships in foreign trade to cover the sums paid in foreign harbors for the maintenance of the fleet.

The above table is given to show the importance of the shipping in relation to the trade balance of Norway, an importance which was especially marked during the war. It is a fact which must be strongly emphasized that in times of stress the shipping is one of the most essential factors in the economy and the policies of the country. A glance at the map and a survey of the history of Norway will show how self-evident it is that she should be one of the chief seafaring nations of the world. Before the war her merchant marine ranked third in regard to the amount of tonnage, which then aggregated 2,600,000. During the war ships aggregating a tonnage of 1,300,000 were torpedoed—in other words, exactly 50 per cent of the entire fleet. These are eloquent figures!

Shipowners and authorities on national economy were all agreed that the only right policy was to build new ships at once, and thanks to this policy the fleet at the end of 1919 amounted to 2,000,000 tons. But the building of all this new tonnage was expensive, and as early as 1918 there came a drop in the price of freight, followed by further drops in 1919 and 1920. Then Norway stood at the parting of ways. To complete the ships contracted for would cost a great deal of money, but by persevering she would be able to restore her fleet and hold her own among her competitors on the seas. To cancel the contracts would save immediate outlay but the result would be that the real wealth of the country would be reduced for the future.

I have dwelt on this situation, because the depreciation of Norway's currency and her need of cash are attributed to the fact that, so far as possible, shipowners chose the first of the two alternatives: trying to save the tonnage they had contracted for. In judging of the wisdom of their decision, two things should be remembered. In the first place, the tonnage of the world today includes a number of ships which would never have been able to keep up the traffic except for the enormous demand created by the war, and which will soon have to be discarded owing to the heavy expenses for repairs. Secondly, certain nations which will not for a long time to come be able to furnish the number of trained seamen requisite for a normal basis of their shipping policy are nevertheless trying to compete for a big share in the world's shipping, and these nations will to a certain degree be forced to retire. In view of this condition, it is reasonable to believe that the merchant fleet of Norway, when brought into good form, will again have a mission to fulfill in the world's traffic service, and that it will be in a position again to ensure the country good profits. It is this assumption which justifies the loan at the present juncture from the standpoint of the social economist.

If we examine the finances of the Norwegian State, we shall see that they can not be blamed for the poor value of her currency on the world market. The tables appended at the end of this article will give an idea of the development of the finances of the State during and after the war. In studying them, regard must be paid to the rise in prices. As the value of money decreases, the amounts expended must of course increase in the same ratio. If the price level of 1914 be given as 100, that of June, 1920, must be rated as about 330, and this proportion is the pivot on which the accounts of the State turn.

Looking at table I, we find that the ordinary expenditure has increased from 153,700,000 kroner in 1914-15 to 347,700,000 kroner in 1918-19 (this being the last year for which figures are available). It will be seen that the ordinary expenditures are not only covered by the ordinary revenues, but that there is even a surplus each year. During the war, this surplus in the State accounts amounted to a total of 428,000,000 kroner, including the balance carried over from previous years. Out of this surplus various extraordinary expenses have been covered, such as the maintenance of our neutrality guard, the subsidizing of agriculture and fisheries, and the purchase of rolling stock for our railroads. According to the last complete accounts, the balance of the surplus, after deducting these expenses, amounted to 189,500,000 kroner. It should be remembered in this connection that the accounts of the Norwegian State are made out in the form of a gross budget, in which the post office, telegraph, railways, and other government enterprises are not separately balanced, but taken into the main account with their debits and credits.

The ordinary revenue has increased from 165,400,000 kroner in 1914-15 to 511,600,000 in the proposed budget of the current year. It will also be seen from the table that in the last accounts available (those for 1918-19) the taxes amount to 63 per cent of the entire revenue. If the ordinary budget were made out in the form of net accounts, the total ordinary revenue would be 315,300,000 kroner, and the taxes would then cover 92 per cent of the total revenue. In fact, it may be noted as a distinct tendency in Norwegian State finances that taxation in the form of customs duties is more and more giving way to direct taxation. While the customs receipts in the years 1913-14 and 1918-19 increased only from 55,000,000 kroner to 68,800,000 kroner, the taxes on income and property increased from 14,700,000 kroner to 171,500,000 kroner in the same period.

Table II shows the taxable property and the income of the taxpayers during the war. While the property has remained about the same, taking into account the rise in prices, the income shows a much heavier increase. A strict comparison is difficult, however, on account of the technicalities of the tax system.

Table I
ORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE

YEAR	ORDINARY INCOME TOTAL	ORDINARY INCOME DERIVED FROM TAXES, CUSTOMS, ETC.	ORDINARY EXPENDITURES (not balanced) TOTAL	SURPLUS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES
1914-15...	165,400,000 Kr.	89,600,000 Kr.	153,700,000 Kr.	11,700,000 Kr.
1915-16...	216,800,000	134,700,000	167,600,000	49,200,000
1916-17...	328,100,000	223,400,000	202,100,000	126,000,000
1917-18...	403,800,000	262,600,000	293,700,000	110,100,000
1918-19...	463,000,000	291,500,000	347,700,000	115,300,000
1919-20...	392,400,000	225,400,000	392,400,000—Budget voted	
1920-21...	511,600,000	273,400,000	511,600,000—Budget proposed	

Table II
TAXABLE FORTUNES AND INCOMES OF TAX-PAYERS TO
THE MUNICIPALITIES DURING THE WAR

YEAR	FORTUNE	INCOME
1913-14.....	3,852,000,000 Kr.	830,700,000 Kr.
1914-15.....	4,194,100,000	929,500,000
1915-16.....	4,457,300,000	996,200,000
1916-17.....	5,340,900,000	1,332,700,000
1917-18.....	7,332,400,000	2,273,400,000
1918-19.....	10,146,100,000	2,827,100,000
1919-20.....	11,805,600,000	3,180,500,000

Table III
EXTRAORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE (Kr.)

YEAR	INCOME			EXPENDITURES		
	Total	Specially de- rived from taxes, excess profits, war tax, etc.	Money from loans	Total	Measures taken to re- lieve the ef- fects of the war crisis	Construction of railroads and utiliza- tion of water power
1914-15..	60,300,000	14,100,000	19,200,000	60,300,000	.....	19,400,000
1915-16..	59,300,000	14,200,000	16,900,000	59,300,000	4,900,000	17,200,000
1916-17..	139,800,000	73,900,000	19,900,000	139,800,000	54,700,000	19,800,000
1917-18..	278,100,000	180,800,000	27,700,000	278,100,000	144,200,000	25,900,000
1918-19..	324,600,000	252,100,000	68,700,000	324,600,000	213,200,000	53,300,000
1919 ¹ -20..	334,100,000	253,800,000	60,300,000	334,100,000	214,100,000	66,700,000
1920 ² -21..	267,400,000	184,000,000	76,400,000	267,400,000	136,200,000	67,200,000

¹Budget voted.

²Budget proposed.

Table IV
THE NATIONAL DEBT (Kr.)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
Date	Permanent Debt	Floating Debt	Total Debt	External Debt	Percent of Total Debt	
					Internal	External
June 30, 1913...	367,743,000	.....	367,743,000	340,790,000	8.84	91.16
June 30, 1914...	357,394,000	.....	357,394,000	336,473,000	5.86	94.14
June 30, 1915...	421,324,000	.....	421,324,000	354,094,000	15.57	84.43
June 30, 1918...	422,975,000	.....	422,975,000	357,231,000	15.78	84.22
June 30, 1919...	455,505,000	.....	455,505,000	346,861,000	23.86	76.14
June 30, 1916...	496,080,000	240,520,000	736,600,000	336,328,000	54.35	45.65
June 30, 1917...	587,851,000	420,188,000	1,008,039,000	331,863,000	69.07	30.93
Jan. 1, 1920.....	594,320,000	422,520,000	1,016,842,000	.....	.....	.....

If we consider Table III, showing the extraordinary expenditures and revenues of the State, we shall see that the precautions taken on account of the difficulties arising in connection with the war constitute the chief items. In the extraordinary budget, however, only such expenses as serve to increase the property of the State have been included, and it is only in the extraordinary budget that recourse has been had to loans. As will be seen, only a very small part of the revenue is due to loans. Quite the largest part of the extraordinary budget is covered by our taxes. Out of the total expenditures of the State only the following have been covered by loans:

1914-15	9.67%
1918-19	9.061%

When we come to the last table, covering the national debt, it will be seen that the permanent debts have been increased from 362,700,000 kroner in 1913 to 594,000,000 kroner on January 1, 1920. When we bear in mind the higher price level and further take into consideration the increased earning capacity of the State, we shall understand that this is only a very reasonable increase in the permanent debt. In addition to this, the State from 1918 had to resort to floating debts in order to finance the purchase of goods necessitated by the rationing and the various precautions that had to be taken. On January 1, 1920, this floating debt amounted to 422,500,000 kroner, and it has later been increased.

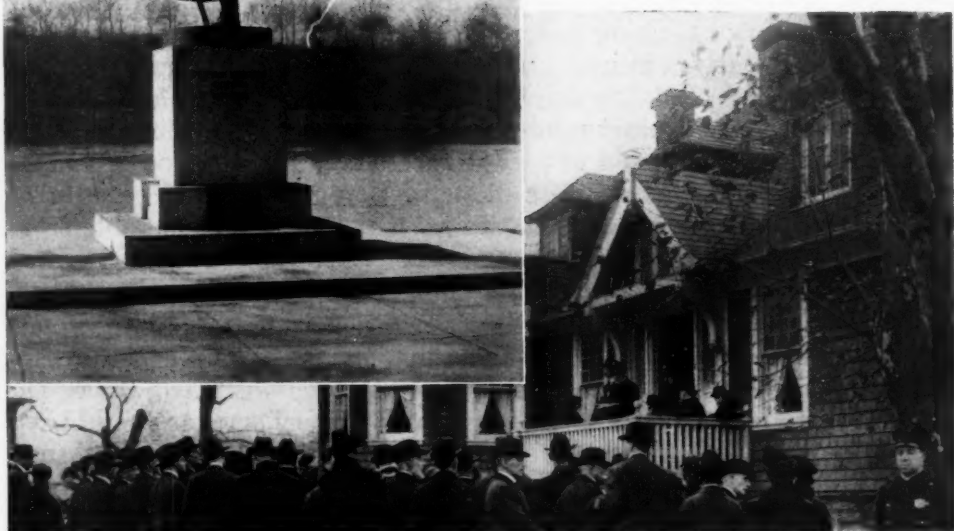
Theoretically, the various supplies held by the State should cover this floating debt. From these supplies goods to the value of 200,000,000 kroner have been sold at long credits to the Central Powers, and the stocks now held consist chiefly of salted herring and other fish, grain, and sugar. It is extremely difficult to place a value on these stocks, especially on the fish which is dependent on prices that may be obtained in future sales, but the Finance Department anticipates some loss.

The most interesting part of this table is column 7, showing how the debt to foreign countries as compared with the total amount of debt has decreased from 91.16 per cent in 1913 to 30.93 per cent in 1919. It is not the task of this little survey to give an analysis of the entire financial position of Norway at the time of taking over the loans. But I think it clearly will be seen that both as to the economic purpose of raising the loan and as to the financial ability of the Norwegian State, the granting of credit by the American financiers was entirely reasonable.

Thorfinn Karlsefni Dedicated



THE VIRILE STATUE OF THE FIRST EUROPEAN COLONIST ON THE MAINLAND OF AMERICA, BY HIS COUNTRYMAN, THE ICELANDIC SCULPTOR EINAR JONSSON, WAS PRESENTED TO FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 20, BY THE DONOR, J. BUNFORD SAMUEL, ESQ., IN THE PRESENCE OF THE CONSUL GENERAL OF ICELAND AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ICELANDIC GOVERNMENT AND ICELANDIC AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA



Editorial

NOBEL PRIZES Such conflicting reports have reached America by cable regarding the Nobel Prizes for 1919 and 1920 that the REVIEW must postpone final announcement, hoping next year to secure early and authentic information. About the two Scandinavian recipients, Knut Hamsun of Norway and Professor August Krogh of Denmark the REVIEW will shortly publish critical essays.

M. F. Everywhere in Norway the letters M. F. are in evidence.

M. F. explains why the hostess serves only two instead of four courses at dinner, and why the host draws only one kind of wine instead of three from the stock he has saved against a dry day. M. F. is a woman's reason for wearing her last year's hat instead of spending 250 kroner on one that would formerly have cost 25 kroner. M. F. is the business man's pride when he has his old shoes half-soled at 14 kroner instead of buying a new pair for 140 kroner.

The magic letters stand for *Mindsket Forbrug* (lessened consumption), and at almost every street corner there are posters in the windows announcing that membership pledges in the society *Mindsket Forbrug* are received here. The aim of the organization is to combat the fall in the krone value, which first became alarming in the autumn of 1919. In its methods it is in part inspired by the American example of the voluntary rationing initiated during the war by Herbert Hoover, who is greatly admired in Norway. Last September an invitation was issued by a large committee of well known men and women, among them three cabinet ministers and a number of leading business men. Members are asked to pledge themselves for a period of twelve months to reduce their consumption of non-essentials, especially of those imported from abroad, and to refrain as much as possible from spending money in foreign countries.

The society has grown like a snowball. The lessened purchasing power of the krone and the threatened deficit of one billion kroner in the trade balance of 1920 are facts that the great public can grasp. The propaganda of *Mindsket Forbrug* has demonstrated that even so small a saving as one cigarette per day by every smoker would have an appreciable effect on the situation. It is especially against such luxuries as wine and cigarettes and against imported fuel, such as coal, coke, and oil, that the campaign is directed.

To the American observer it does not seem that the Norwegians can reduce their consumption of staples very much. Long before the war had taught us to eliminate the garbage can, the Norwegian housewife had learned her lesson, and with the present price of food, she is learning it better and better. The average Norwegian family lives less extravagantly than the average American family. The accusation that in their recent time of prosperity the Norwegians were "spending money like drunken sailors" is absurdly unjust to all but a small clique—which is certainly no worse than similar cliques in other countries. But in so far as this group has been setting the fashion, it is well that *Mindsket Forbrug* has made economy good form among the wealthy. In appealing to the spirit of voluntary limitation, instead of adding another to the irritating restrictions of war time, its leaders have shown wisdom.

THE AMERICAN
ELECTIONS

The REVIEW is not interested in partisan politics, but our readers abroad demand an explanation of the overwhelming majority by which the Republican candidate was elected. Senator Borah of Idaho is quoted as having said, "I regard the election as the triumph of nationalism and the death of the League of Nations." Is this the belief of a majority of American voters? The editor believes not. The League as a partisan issue was a false issue. There were many other considerations that influenced the votes so overwhelmingly. There was, of course, the desire for a change. Above all there was the impulse to stop fretting and debate, to go back to work, to return to normal efficiency; and the belief prevailed that the Republican party could provide the most efficient government. The real war of debate about the League of Nations is about to begin. Three groups of Republican opinion will emerge: those who wish to join with reservations the present League so auspiciously inaugurated with Scandinavian participation at Geneva; those who think that they have a new and better league to offer; and those irreconcilably pledged to America's isolation.

CHEW YOUR
BRAN

It is an ill wind that blows no good. A fortunate and unexpected result of the rationing enforced upon Denmark by the Associated Powers during the last year of the war was a marked improvement in the health of the Danish people. In *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Dr. M. Hindhede, of the Laboratory for Nutrition Research in Copenhagen, adduces some figures which will startle a certain Mr. Sørensen who grumbled at a porkless diet. During the rationing year ending October 1, 1918, the death rate of mature men in Copenhagen decreased thirty-four per cent. Since 1900 the lowest mortality per 10,000 population in any one year had been 93, the highest 107; but in that year of so-called privation, it dropped to 66 deaths. In tackling the diet problem the Danes were more intelligent than their neighbors; while the Central Powers moved heaven and earth to obtain a limited amount of fats, the Danish people were content to substitute large quantities of bran for meat and eggs. "No one can dispute the fact," concludes Dr. Hindhede, "that the people of Denmark have no cause to regret that during the war their diet consisted mostly of milk, vegetables, and bran. If Central Europe had adopted a similar diet, I doubt that any one would have starved." The ideal standard of living, he is convinced, is not a strict vegetarian but a low protein, mostly vegetarian, fare with *whole bread* and milk. The Danes not only used all their wheat bran, but milled their rye 100 per cent. "I am convinced," states this authority, "that overnutrition, the result of palatable meat dishes, is one of the most common causes of disease."

PREMIER NEERGAARD The outstanding feature of the new political regime in Denmark concurrent with the return of North Slesvig to the mother country is the definite declaration of Premier Neergaard on behalf of the Liberal ministry that there will be no turning to the Radical party for advice as to what interests best serve the nation. This attitude was shown very clearly in his address at the opening of the Rigsdag. Regarding the general wish for a reduction in military expenditures, Premier Neergaard was in full sympathy with such a movement, but he nevertheless warned against a too drastic action in that direction with the general European situation as it is. Denmark's membership in the League of Nations, he said, did not permit of such complete disarmament as advocated, for instance, by the Social Democrats. Touching on the South Jutland question, the premier turned to the German representative, Pastor Schmidt, with the emphatic declaration that the latter's request for moving the frontier somewhat further north was not a matter for discussion in the Rigsdag. Neither could the question of moving the line further south be considered. It was due the powers who made the return of South Jutland possible to respect the decision reached at Versailles.

COAL FOR DENMARK With a minimum monthly consumption of coal ranging between 200,000 and 250,000 metric tons and with reserve stocks depleted to a new low mark, Denmark is today facing one of the most serious fuel problems of its history. Prior to the war Germany was, of course, the source of supply for coal at remarkably low prices. The normal import from Germany in ante-bellum days was approximately 100,000 tons. Today the German supply has dwindled to a negligible 10,000 tons or even less, and the price has increased tremendously. The British field too, from which a large percentage of coal is ordinarily received, has been materially eliminated by reason of the recent strike of the coal miners. Present restrictions make the maximum supply from Great Britain 60,000 tons per month, and in spite of the fact that the strike is now over, it will take time to make up the deficit stocks which the temporary elimination of the British market has brought about. There is a possibility that Belgium may be a source of relief to the extent of some 25,000 or 30,000 tons per month, but that too has been unobtainable thus far by reason of Belgian export restrictions on coal. During the year Danish industry has evidenced a spirit of progressive expansion in many lines. The hindrances to this industrial development have been many and varied, but the question of fuel supply has always been vital. In July the situation appeared so nearly solved that rationing measurers were practically abolished, but August saw the

reimposition of these regulations, and since that time the situation has been aggravated by the British coal strike; the rise of sterling exchange; high ocean freight rates; and the unusually high prices obtaining in the American market. The answer to the problem presented would appear to lie in the coal available in the American market. With a weekly production of bituminous coal that has more than held its own at a level of 12,000,000 tons and with ample tonnage available to move the coal, it would seem that there is much which the coal interests of the United States can do to alleviate the danger of serious fuel shortages in Denmark during the present winter. The current scale of charter rates on coal for export is discouraging to some extent. The freight rate is at present approximating \$13.50, but with prices for bituminous coal at the mines falling almost daily and with the production remaining at its present high level, which we are assured it will by the coal operators, there should be an immediate and rapid development of the coal trade between Denmark and the United States. (C. R. F.)

ETHYL SULPHITE FOR
POWER PURPOSES

Rounding out ten years of its existence, *Aktiebolaget Ethyl*, of Stockholm, is the forcible demonstration of the fact that Swedish initiative and inventiveness once more are reaping deserving reward, and that with the introduction of the sulphite alcohol produced through the Ethyl process from certain waste materials from wood pulp, this company in reality has laid the foundation for what may prove the best substitute for gasoline. The tenth anniversary of the Ethyl Company is made conspicuous by the issuance of a handsomely illustrated book which tells the story of the development of the process that, after various vicissitudes, at last is acknowledged as a most remarkable achievement. Statistics show that in 1916 the production of sulphite pulp in Sweden was about 771,000 tons, but this sulphite pulp, however, was not more than 50 per cent of the organic substance of the wood material. The rest of it was contained in the by-products obtained by a process of cooking the waste lye. For a long time attempts were made to utilize the organic substance in that lye. Not, however, until the men identified with the Ethyl concern gave their efforts to that development did tangible results follow. Those particularly concerned in the development of the Ethyl process are E. J. Ljungberg and Chr. Storjohann, managing directors, and Gösta Ekström and Hugo Wallin, the inventors. With gasoline becoming scarcer with each day, sulphite alcohol for the use of motor cars is one of the encouraging promises, especially since its usefulness is already fully established as a fuel. In many parts of the world, the Ethyl process is taking its place as hardly secondary to the utilization of the raw material in the production of wood pulp.

CHAMBER LUNCHEONS The discussion luncheons of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce are becoming a function in the economic life of New York. Recently Consul General Olof H. Lamm had the pleasure of presenting to the Chamber a distinguished group of citizens of Göteborg, who had arrived with Captain Nordfeld on "Drottningholm." Among the Swedish guests at this luncheon were Mr. Dan Brostrom, head of the Swedish-American Line, who was accompanied by two of his aides, Mr. Axel Lagergren and Mr. Filip Lindahl; and Mr. Axel Carlander, chairman of the board of directors of the S K F Industries, and for years President of the Göteborg Municipal Council. Mr. Brostrom showed how shipping generally had undergone a great change during the past year, and that the era of competition was in sight. He expressed his admiration for the new United States merchant marine, and said that it was entirely this country's own business how it should legislate in order to make this marine successful. In his address on the financial situation in Sweden, Mr. Carlander said in part: "Money is tight over here, as I have heard, but it is tighter with us. This goes back to the time of the war. Stocks were so low that the people were afraid of not being able to buy at all, and when peace came they overbought themselves. Deflation should come slowly. The new eight-hour law is causing serious industrial difficulties and ought to be modified, but I think that we have to face only a short time of dullness in business. In general, prices and conditions are intrinsically quite sound." At the following luncheon the Director General of the State Railroads of Sweden, Mr. Granholm, was guest of honor.

Is Our Time Lacking in Literary Productivity?

A QUESTION PROPOUNDED BY THE *Svenska Dagblad*

The greatest fault of Sweden, as noted by Verner von Heidenstam, is self-depreciation and pessimism, a most pardonable feeling, and yet dangerous if it causes lack of confidence. When I arrived in Stockholm last April for the purpose of studying contemporary literature, I met such apologetic remarks as: "This is a barren period. We have no writers like those of the past generation." Though somewhat discouraged, I set about learning the facts. I was rewarded by finding a wealth of fine achievement. Swedish literature today, it seems to me, may compare favorably with that of any language. The quantity is considerable, especially in the novel and short story, and what poetry lacks in quantity it fully makes up in quality. Only the drama is weak.

The discussion as to whether our time is lacking in literary productivity has been carried on with much spirit in the columns of the

Svenska Dagblad. It is agreed that no new writer of undoubted importance has appeared in the last six years. The main point of debate is the theoretical question of whether war tends to suppress the impulse of artistic creation. Göran Lindblad finds that it breaks the threads of tradition. Jarl Hemmer, a rising Finnish poet, says that art demands repose; one cannot write while the house is burning. Erik Norling believes that the true joy of beauty is killed by the chaos of materialism. Bo Bergman, poet and novelist, says that this is not a harvest time but a seed time. Albert Henning, short story writer, and Dr. Olof Rabenius, critic, agree that the present time is bad for production but good for future inspiration. Attention is called to the fact that "War and Peace," the best picture of the Napoleonic period, appeared fifty years after the events it records.

On the other hand, Hugo Oberg and Hjalmar Bergman, novelists, are of opinion that true literature is too near to the universal life of man to be seriously affected by the turmoil of war and social unrest. Arvid Mörne, an older Finnish poet, thinks the present time is auspicious because of the activity of new ideas. K. G. Ossiannilsson, the socialist poet, calls attention to the flourishing of the Greek drama and philosophy at just such a period. He cites a number of French and English writers of importance today. Anders Österling and Sten Selander, leaders among the younger poets, feel a special demand in the present crisis for vital interpretation. Narrow, esoteric tendencies are swept away in the need for deeper human appeal.

The mere rehearsal of so many names must serve to show the interest for serious writing in Sweden. Erik Axel Karlfeldt, one of the greatest poets the country has produced, has but recently published an exquisite volume of lyrics, "Flora and Bellona," and Heidenstam's "New Poems" appeared in 1915. Ellen Key, to be sure, is old, but there is no reason to believe that either Heidenstam or Selma Lagerlof has ceased from production in prose, as neither is over sixty-two. Hjalmar Söderberg, one of the most brilliant short story masters now living, and Albert Engström, the inimitable humorist, have but lately passed their fiftieth year. Of younger prose writers one might mention Elin Wägner, Anna Lenah Elgström, and Sigfried Siwertz, all under forty. Altogether one can hardly say that Swedish literature is in a state of serious decline.

CHARLES WHARTON STORK.

Current Events

U. S. A.

¶ Discussion continues regarding the cabinet of President-elect Harding, such men as Elihu Root, Senator Knox, and David Jayne Hill being considered as among the possibilities for the office of secretary of state. ¶ As a result of the election, Yoncalla, Oregon, has an exclusively feminine city administration. The campaign organized secretly brought into power Mrs. Mary Burt, mayor; Mrs. Bernice Wilson, Mrs. Jennie D. Laswell, Mrs. Nettie Hannan, and Mrs. Edith Thompson, members of council. A clean and model city is predicted. ¶ Financial circles were considerably stirred by reports that Washington D. Vanderlip, representing Pacific coast capitalists, had secured immense concessions from the Soviet government for developing a large part of Siberia and received orders for millions of dollars' worth of goods to be shipped to Russia. There is a tendency in some quarters to belittle the statement of Mr. Vanderlip. ¶ Brig. Gen. Chester Harding, Governor of the Panama Canal, in his annual report states that the present is the best year financially in the operation of the Canal since it began to function six years ago. There is an excess of \$2,387,599 in revenue over the expense of operation and maintenance. ¶ The Lockwood committee on building graft in New York brought out allegations as to combines of manufacturers and dealers to keep up prices for building materials. A number of indictments have been handed down by the Grand Jury. ¶ In memory of his late wife, John D. Rockefeller made a new gift of nearly \$64,000,000 to charities and public institutions benefiting women and children. ¶ With the burning of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, of which Henry Ward Beecher was pastor, many historic relics were destroyed. ¶ There is a belief in Washington that Congress will be called in special session in March for revision of taxation and tariff. ¶ Charles Garland of Buzzards Bay, Mass., who renounced his right to a million dollars left him by his father, said that he refused to accept the money because he did not consider it his while a system exists that starves thousands. He contradicts the many who have written him urging him to use the money to do good. ¶ Mark Twain has been elected to a niche in the Hall of Fame at New York University, together with six others, including one woman. ¶ The Supreme Court handed down a decision that privately owned liquor may be moved from storage and warehouse. ¶ Of interest to the art world was the discovery in Baltimore of forty original water colors by Whistler willed to the Maryland Institute by George A. Lucas.

Denmark

¶ Premier Neergaard, in a speech delivered in the Folkething, warned the Scandinavian countries to be cautious about forming any political alliance among themselves; this form of co-operation could only be detrimental to the best interests of each. He said that Denmark accepted the shifting of the European balance to the west because it was the western powers that had brought about redress for the loss in 1864. ¶ The retirement of Professor Carl Julius Salomonsen, physician and scientist, from the University of Copenhagen was made the occasion for a special lecture by the noted scholar, attended by the leading citizens of the capital. Many tributes were paid to Professor Salomonsen from platform and press. ¶ Iceland is to hold an industrial fair next June and has invited the Scandinavian countries and Canada to take part. The fair will be held at Reykjavik. ¶ The Gyldendal publishing house is celebrating the 150th anniversary of its founding by Sören Gyldendal. C. M. Hansen, who for more than a generation has been connected with the firm, is the author of a book dealing with its development. ¶ The Danish Employers' Association has prepared a table showing the position of the working classes since 1914. The increase in the annual earning is placed at 851 kroner a person, except for unskilled labor in Copenhagen, where the increase was 1278 kroner per worker. ¶ The Danish legation at Berlin has been asked by the municipal teachers' association of that city to express to Denmark its appreciation because of the hospitality extended to the thousands of German children on Danish soil. ¶ On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Countess Moltke's School, the noted educator was presented with the nation's service medal in gold. Special festivities marked the event at the school, where Countess Moltke spoke together with other leading educators and high officials. ¶ Professor Vinding Kruse has been chosen chairman for the newly organized Frontier Association, composed of 39 South Jutland organizations. ¶ The East Asiatic Industrial and Plantation Company's report for the year 1919-20 is a record of notable achievements. The producing area consists of 14,000 acres, netting 4,380,000 pounds of rubber. The soja factories produced more than 90,000 tons of raw material. Net profits of the company were 8,410,746 kroner, stockholders to be paid 40 per cent in dividends. ¶ Attention is called to a strong pro-German agitation in the second zone of Slesvig, where secession is also advocated from Prussia and the creation of an independent republic. The leader of the movement is Pastor Traulsen, of Krummendieck. ¶ The two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Tordenskjold was remembered by the press and the people in general.

Norway

¶ On October 18 the Storting assembled for its autumn session, which will probably last about two months. As the present Conservative government does not command a majority, it must, of course, pursue a very cautious policy. Extreme Conservative measures are out of the question, as they would not be tolerated by the Radicals and Socialists who together control about 70 votes. The big deficit of about 200,000,000 kroner, which was to a great extent caused by the commercial undertakings of the State during the war, must be met, but how? Former Premier Gunnar Knudsen, leader of the Radicals in the Storting, strongly advocates a levy on capital. The Government, however, rejects this idea, and intends to submit to the Storting a proposal for a compulsory State loan to which persons and firms owning more than 200,000 kroner will be forced to subscribe. If the Storting follows the lead of Gunnar Knudsen in this matter, a ministerial crisis is very probable. ¶ Another most important question is how to maintain commercial relations with wine-producing countries such as Portugal, Spain, and France, whose exportation of wine to Norway is being reduced by the Norwegian prohibition policy. There have been threats of retaliation against the shipping and the fish exportation of Norway. A commission with the Norwegian minister at Paris, Wedel Jarlsberg, as president has recently visited Lisbon and Madrid to negotiate with the Portuguese and Spanish governments, and as a result a provisional most favored nation agreement has been made between Norway and Portugal. It is hoped that similar arrangements may be made with Spain and France. ¶ During a debate in the Storting, November 11, the well known radical leader, Johan Castberg, created a sensation by criticizing the attitude of the King of Sweden during the World War. The speaker took exception to the Scandinavian ministerial conferences on the ground that political co-operation with Sweden and Denmark was not in the interests of Norway. He declared that, in 1915, immediately after one of these conferences, King Gustaf had approached the Italian government with a threat that Sweden would enter the war if Italy did not remain neutral. Foreign Minister Michelet said he wished Mr. Castberg had not mentioned King Gustaf, as a case of this nature must naturally be treated with the greatest caution; and almost the entire press of Christiania, including *Morgenbladet*, *Aftenposten*, and *Verdens Gang*, have deplored the alleged disclosure as an indiscretion that is likely to create ill-feeling in Sweden. ¶ The labor situation, which in October showed signs of improving, has again become very critical. The railway workers have with a large majority rejected the wage terms offered them by the government.

Sweden

¶ The new premier, Baron Louis De Geer, like his predecessors, has issued a programme, in which he defines his policy particularly in regard to the Åland problem and pledges his government to continue the course already entered upon. To meet the expected economic depression, which has in fact already begun to make itself felt, he recommends careful husbanding of the resources of the State, though not to the extent of allowing the defenses of the country to deteriorate. Finally, as was expected, he declared his intention of dissolving the Riksdag next summer when the constitutional amendments, particularly regarding woman suffrage, have become effective. ¶ It is announced that former Premier Hjalmar Branting has resumed his position as correspondent for *Socialdemokraten*. Baron Palmstierna, former minister of foreign affairs, has been appointed minister to London, the post formerly occupied by his successor, Count Wrangel. Baron Beck-Friis has been transferred from Madrid to Rome. ¶ Accompanied by Count Nils Gyldenstolpe, assistant at the Academy of Science, Prince Wilhelm has set out on another extensive expedition of exploration, this time in Central Africa in regions still replete with large game.

¶ According to recent statistics the cost of living in Sweden has risen 206 per cent from July, 1914, to November 1, of this year. Food, fuel and lighting based the calculations. ¶ Participation in the League of Nations will cost Sweden annually between 600,000 and 700,000 francs in gold, which is considerably more than at first estimated. ¶ The gathering in the Riksdag building of the Scandinavian national-economic associations brought together 200 delegates, of whom 32 were from Denmark and 17 from Norway. Important financial matters were discussed, while the housing problem took a foremost place on the program. ¶ The associated Swedish sugar refineries report considerable success, the total income for 1920 amounting to 214,000,000 kronor. The refineries produced over 132,000 tons of beet sugar. Net profits for the year amounted to 11,000,000 kronor. ¶ Selma Lagerlöf's new book about Zacharias Topelius is described as not so much a biography as a saga. ¶ Among the factories destroyed during the great fire at Liljeholmen were Liljeholmen's Shoe Factory, Levin's Shoe Factories and the Swedish Machine Works. The damage is estimated at more than 3,000,000 kronor, while 400 workers were thrown out of employment. ¶ The Prison Administration reports a steady decline in the number of men and women in Swedish prisons. ¶ Ellen Key presided at the festivities that marked the seventieth anniversary of Calla Curman, to whom is given chief credit for fostering the idea that brought forth the Idun organization. ¶ Attendance at the University of Upsala this year is 2,443, an increase of 56.

Books

MODERN HISTORY OF WARSHIPS: Comprising a Discussion of Present Standpoint and Recent War Experiences. By William Hovgaard, Professor of Naval Design and Construction, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Spon. London and New York, 1920.

This volume follows "The Structural Design of War Ships" by the same author, published in 1915 and will be supplemented by "The General Design of War Ships" now in press. The text of the present book, which exhibits a masterful treatment as well as technical thoroughness, is accompanied by 209 illustrations. We quote from a two column review in the *London Times*. "Of the qualifications of Professor Hovgaard to deal with such a subject it is unnecessary to speak, as he is a recognized authority. Students of naval architecture will remember a little volume which he issued when a lieutenant in the Danish Navy in 1887, and in which he predicted in a very striking manner the future strategical value of the submarine boat, forecasting in many ways the development in under-water craft which have since come about. His research has manifestly been most painstaking and thorough, and the result is a volume which cannot fail to have a wide circulation and sphere of usefulness. . . . Remarking generally on the war experiences of torpedo craft, he notes that in large sea-going destroyers the gun has now become the primary weapon, while the torpedo is a weapon of opportunity. The ascendancy of surface warships over submarine was, he considers, fully demonstrated during the naval operations. Although also the submarine is an important link in naval defences, the capital ship remains as before, and for some time to come will be, the supreme type of warship for all countries for whom control of the ocean is in certain circumstances a necessity."

THE NORSEMEN'S ROUTE FROM GREENLAND TO WINELAND. By H. P. Steensby, Professor of Geography at the University of Copenhagen, Koppel, Copenhagen, 1918.

A chief difficulty in localizing the spots visited by the Norsemen in America early in the eleventh century is that exact knowledge of many sciences is necessary to interpret the manuscripts. Early in the discussion the philologists and historians had it all their own way. Then came Professor Nansen, the oceanographer, who tried to sweep aside previous criticisms and "scrap" the sagas; Professor Fernald, the botanist, with new and brilliant discoveries; and Professor Hovgaard, the naval authority, who not only went to the sources but subjected all his scholarly predecessors to judicial inquiry. Now comes a distinguished geographer, Professor Steensby, who makes his task relatively easy by confining his method to his own faculty. Rejecting one of the two saga versions, which Professor Hovgaard, we believe, proved must be taken into account, he relies solely on those portions of the "Saga of Eric the Red" which make a consecutive narrative, and laying down the axiom that the Norsemen would, wherever possible, follow the coast line and thus not strike across to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, he traces Thorfinn Karsefni's route along the coast of Labrador and up the St. Lawrence River. The saga's Furdustrands are located by Dr. Steensby on the shore of southern Labrador, Kjalarnes at the mouth of the Saguenay, Straumfjord is the estuary of the St. Lawrence, Straumey is Hare Island, and Hop, with the adjacent country of Vinland, is found near St. Thomas on the south shore well up the St. Lawrence toward Quebec. Professor Steensby's map of Thorfinn's Wineland is so simple and appealing in construction that it will be considered seriously by all future geographers and others who tackle the problem.

THROUGH CENTRAL BORNEO. An Account of Two Years' Travel in the Land of the Head-Hunters Between the Years 1913 and 1917. By Carl Lumholtz. Two volumes. With illustration from photographs by the author and with map. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York, 1920.

Carl Lumholtz, the veteran explorer, has given us another delightful book to add to his already famous series of travels among the primitive peoples of the earth. This time he tells of his expedition to out-of-the-way places in Borneo, the land of the Dayaks, the original head-hunters of the Far East. It seems, however, that the first intention of the author was to explore the unknown interior of New Guinea, "The promised land of all who are fond of nature and ambitious to discover fresh secrets," but while he was in Borneo, engaging natives to accompany him on the proposed expedition, the late war began in Europe. Going to New Guinea was then out of the question, because neither the complement of men, nor transportation by vessel was permitted by the Governments concerned, so the author made the best of a bad situation by turning his attention to the interior of Borneo. These expeditions occupied his time between 1914 and 1917, during which interval he spent about two years in actual exploration.

An important feature of the book now before us is a large detailed map of Borneo upon which are shown the names and range of the various Dayak tribes in the eastern half of Borneo, together with the location of their villages. This is in itself an important contribution. The narrative gives us vivid pictures of scenes by the way and the reader soon comes to feel that he is with the author, looking through his eyes and feeling the presence of the strange peoples he met. Quaint humor often enlivens the pages, as when he speaks of "head fauna."

The greater part of the two volumes, however, is given over to more prosaic details concerning the intimate life of the Dayaks. One of the best chapters is that dealing with head-hunting, in which the subject is treated clearly and concisely. Another phase of Dayak culture upon which data are given is that of spirits or "antohs." This difficult subject is handled concretely rather than abstractly and one closes the book with the feeling that he knows the Dayak conception of the "antoh" and the large part which it plays in their lives.

The special student of the subject will find a well selected series of myths in the Appendix, together with other technical information. Finally, the excellent index makes the important facts in the body of the work readily accessible. To the reader who wishes a definite idea of native conditions in Borneo, this work will be indispensable.

SOME PROBLEMS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE. By Charles Homer Haskins and Robert Howard Lord. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1920.

Two Harvard professors of history, called from their class-rooms to the Peace Conference to apply their wisdom to drawing the boundaries of nations, here discuss the present problems which they actually helped to solve, upon the background of the past. Calm, dispassionate, with malice to none, they analyze the issues that faced them in Paris not as new and unprecedented situations but as incidents in world history brought out into bolder relief by the author's participation in them. This difference, it is true, they find: "unlike all previous treaties, those of 1919 are dynamic and not static; they are constructive and not merely restorative; they look to the future more than to the past." Thank God for that! The frontier between Germany and Denmark is the first to be discussed, as it was the simplest of all the territorial problems confronting the Conference.

HÄRUTE, Verklighetsbild ur svensk-amerikanarnas hvardagslif i Fyra Akter af G. N. Malm. Lindsborg, Kansas, 1919.

This little volume is a compelling compilation. It aspires neither to literary perfection nor to obedience of strict dramatic canons, but gives, as the title implies, a conscientious picture of Swedish-American life, thought and psychology "out here" in the United States. *Härute* is a series of dialogues and discussions, here and there interspersed with some real action, and for the sake of convenience divided at suitable stopping places into acts and scenes. There is no startling plot and no sensational surprises, but Mr. Malm has managed to work in the necessary conventional betrothals at the end, and the involuntary exile of the crook, Seashore, alias Sjöstrand. Americanism abounds, with the common variety of its manifestations; verses and songs are interpolated, both original and otherwise, that have at least a popular interest, though some of them are too long; and the director is the author's vehicle for some good, healthy propaganda for Swedish culture in America. Verily, it may well be asked how much Swedish-American churches and organizations in general have contributed to the propagation of Swedish literature on this side of the Atlantic. Have they been selfish and narrowminded or altruistic and broadminded?

The characters of this reading play are such as we have often met. The wealthy father and director has prospered despite his kind heart and a strain of sentimentality; his son graduates from college and sets about to develop his father's new properties; and his vivacious daughter continues to live, though constantly running the family automobile on high speed. The farmer, Anderson, is a well-to-do, conservative, straightforward pioneer who prefers a sycamore tree that he has planted himself to a thousand dollars, but is finally persuaded to sell a part of his pasture to the enterprising Borgs. Naturally, the most humorous and valuable part of the book is the reproduction of the Swedish-American lingo, which finds its happiest and most radical expression in the loyal, good-natured simpleton "Jan."

Härute will be best appreciated by those acquainted with both languages concerned and who know something of the inherent Swedish nature and temperament.

THREE AUGUSTANA BOOKS

THE ROYAL PAGE and other stories for children. By Runa. 128 pages; CATHRYN. By Runa. 80 pages; RECLAIMED. The story of a parish, rendered from the Swedish of Hillis Grane, by Ernest W. Olson. 152 pages:—All three published by Augustana Book Concern.

The undertaking of this publishing house to make Swedish authors accessible in English is commendable. The books named above are not to be counted as great books, neither do the authors belong to Sweden's greatest. But these books do possess the quality of wholesomeness to a degree that fully merits translation. They can be put in the hands of anyone. Their influence will be all for the good.

The two first-named are perhaps mainly intended for the young reader. The author, "Runa" being only a pen-name, of course, is Elisabet M. Beskow, a daughter of one of Sweden's best known churchmen, and founder of the famed "Beskowska skolan." She has written many stories for youthful readers and enjoys great popularity within her limits as a writer. Her writings are simple stories of Eternal Truth.

Reclaimed has more of the elements of a story. There is no pretension to literary style, in the general meaning of the word; but there is style, nevertheless, and a very likable style, the style of simplicity, as distinct from banality. It is called "the story of a parish," but it would have been better to call it "the story of the soul of a parish," for that is what it really is. It is the story of mistaken aims,

of noble efforts with ruinous results, and also of the prophetic intuition of a rare woman. And the story ends right, for the parish is reclaimed, and so were some of the persons with which the story deals. There are many splendid lessons hidden in the story—no, not hidden, instead they are standing out plainly, so that the reader can not escape benefiting from them without his interest in the events of the story being interfered with. The translator deserves credit for his English rendering. He has at times even succeeded in bettering the style.

FOUR NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN BOOKS

THE WHITE DAWN. By Belle Hagen Winslow. FIRE FORTAELLINGER. By Simon Johnson. THE VALDRIS BOOK. By Andrew A. Veblen. Augsburg Publishing House.

NORTH STAR STORIES. Sixteen Stories from the Norwegian, Swedish, Danish and Old Norse. K. C. Holter Publishing Co.

The scene of *The White Dawn* is laid in Guldbrandsdalen, Norway, about the year 1000. The hero, Oyvind the Skald, is a poor boy of humble birth. The heroine, Gunlaug, is the daughter of wealth and renown. Their struggles to be united fill the entire book. In the end they are rewarded by a permanent and peaceful union. The author's descriptions are good; at times exceptionally so. Her imaginative powers tend toward the fantastic, the too free exercise of which robs the story of the element of probability. The book contains an annoying number of anachronisms and contradictions. The Skalds were not troubadours nor harpists; neither did people indulge in the modern dance at the beginning of the Eleventh Century; nor read from the printed page, for the simple reason that there was no printed page to read from. The so-called heart interest is rather better handled than the historical setting and events, and it is to the seeker for the former that the book will appeal.

Simon Johnson belongs to a group of American writers in the Middle States who interpret American life and thought through the medium of the Norwegian language. *Fire Fortaellinger*, as the title indicates, contains four stories. The first, third, and fourth are character studies. In the second, the author writes dispassionately of the Non-Partisan League Movement. He expresses himself simply but with sincerity and conviction. He observes closely and narrates well. The book is recommended to readers of Norwegian.

The Valdris Book is an account of a significant sociological movement in the Middle West. The author tells us that "An American 'bygdelag' is a society composed of natives of the same particular settlement or group of settlements in Norway and of their descendents in this country. The 'bygdelags' have come into being from sentimental considerations, and their object is primarily social, to serve the end of fostering friendships and acquaintance of former neighbors, and of cultivating the traditions and keeping alive the memories of the ancestral home localities." It is the clan spirit sublimated, intellectualized. The first "bygdelag" was known as the "Valdris-lag" and was organized mainly through the efforts of Professor Veblen. The Valdris Book is an historical account of the Valdris-lag and the Valdres from whom the author is descended. Chapter 11 contains an interesting account of the whole Bygdelag Movement.

North Star Stories. In this little volume there are stories from the Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, and Old Norse. There are fairy tales and up-to-the-minute realism. The translators have been successful in preserving the local atmosphere through the American idiom of such distinctly Scandinavian writers as Hans Aanrud, Per Sivle, Barbra Ring, Selma Lagerlöf, and Singdahlsen. This book will be of special interest to students of the short story.

The American-Scandinavian Foundation

For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples, by means of an exchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information—

Trustees: John Aspegren, New York; John G. Bergquist, New York; Maurice Francis Egan, Washington; John A. Gade, New York; John D. Hage, New York; Charles S. Haight, New York; Hamilton Holt, New York; Edwin O. Holter, New York; William Hovgaard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; William Witherle Lawrence, Columbia University; Frederick Lynch, New York; H. Esk Moller, New York; Charles S. Peterson, Chicago; Charles J. Rhoads, Philadelphia; William H. Short, New York.

Officers: Acting President, John D. Hage; Treasurer, H. Esk. Moller; Secretary, Henry Goddard Leach; Counsel, Henry E. Almberg; Auditors, David Elder & Co.

Government Advisory Committees: *Danish*—A. P. Weis, Chief of the Department of the Ministry of Education, Chairman; *Norwegian*—K. J. Hougen, Chief of the Department of Church and Education, Chairman. The Swedish Government is represented in the Swedish American Foundation (below).

American Advisory Committees: *Chicago, Ill.*—Charles S. Peterson, Chairman; *Minneapolis, Minn.*—John Lind, Chairman; *Madison, Wis.*—Magnus Swenson, Chairman; *Jamestown, N. Y.*—Charles L. Eckman, Chairman.

Co-operating Bodies: *Sweden*—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Malmorgsgatan 5, Stockholm, Svante Arrhenius, President; E. E. Ekstrand, Secretary; *Denmark*—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, 18 Vestre Boulevard, H. P. Prior, President; N. L. Feilberg, Secretary; *Norway*—Norge-Amerika Fondet, L. Strandgade 1, Christiania, K. J. Hougen, Chairman.

Chapters of Associates: *Jamestown, N. Y.*—President, Rev. Felix V. Hanson; Vice-President, Ernest Cawcroft; Secretary, Elmer Lutzhoff. *Rockford, Ill.*—President, E. S. Egstrom; Vice-President, Thomas Barney Thompson; Secretary, Truman Johnson; Treasurer, Wm. A. Maddox. *Galesburg, Ill.*—(Temporary officers)—President, Dr. W. E. Simonds; Secretary, Eric Dahlberg. *Beloit, Wis.*—President, E. F. Hansen; Secretary, O. T. Thompson; Treasurer, M. A. Bredesen. *New York, N. Y.*—Chairman, H. E. Almberg; Secretary, Therese C. Holm; Chairman, Social Committee, Baroness Alma Dahlerup.

Miss Hanna Astrup Larsen, literary editor of the REVIEW, lectured on the activities of the Foundation to the members of the Woman's Electoral Society and a few invited friends in an auditorium at the University of Christiania on November second. The president of the society is Miss Ellen Gleditsch, former Fellow of the Foundation.

The Foundation's activity on behalf of students and scholars is not limited to the fifty or more students who receive stipends from it or from its allied organizations and are formally designated as Fellows and Scholars of the Foundation—and this work has indeed grown to tremendous proportions. In addition, the Foundation receives and advises a host of Scandinavian visitors who come to study one phase or another of American life and education. Their words of thanks show how much this work is needed. Mr. John Herzberg, who proposes to found a new school for boys in Norway and has been visiting American secondary schools, said in a recent letter, "I have received today the eleven letters of introduction you kindly forwarded to me. I find that I am taken care of as if I were one of your Fellows, and I thank you very much for all the kindness shown to me, and for the facilities you have so kindly procured for me."

THE JAMESTOWN CHAPTER

Amid hearty applause, in the presence of Mayor Carlson of Jamestown, New York, and a distinguished gathering of citizens on the evening of

November 17th, Mr. Hamilton Holt, in behalf of the Trustees of the Foundation, signed the charter of the Jamestown Chapter of the American Scandinavian Foundation. This is the first American Chapter after that in New York City to effect a permanent organization. Mr. Holt handed the charter, when signed, to Dr. Felix V. Hanson, President of the Chapter. The charter design, showing four flags and shields, was by Gustav Brock of New York. The ceremony took place at a dinner in the Norden Club after a talk by Dr. Leach on "Charter Night" and an address on "An Association of Nations" by Mr. Holt. Preceding the dinner, the New York visitors were the guests of Mr. C. L. Eckman, Chairman of the Advisory Committee for the Jamestown District. The officers of the Chapter appear above. Requests for membership should be addressed to Mr. Elmer Lutzhoff, Secretary, 317 East 2nd Street, Jamestown, New York.

THE NEW YORK CHAPTER

Four years ago, Dr. Carl Henry Andrew Bjerregaard, author and essayist, decided upon a new career and turned to painting. That he had passed his threescore and ten years, did not disturb him. An exhibition of the work of his brush during the past four years was opened at the Hotel Majestic, New York, on November 9. The exhibit was held under the auspices of the New York Chapter of Associates. Dr. Bjerregaard is a member of the staff of the New York Public Library.



IN accordance with the request of certain residents of the City of Jamestown, New York, friends and associates of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, who have banded themselves together to form a Chapter of the Foundation with purpose to co-operate with it and promote its aims and its purposes, the Trustees of the American-Scandinavian Foundation have resolved to grant and do hereby grant

THIS CHARTER

The following named persons shall constitute the Charter Members of the Chapter at Jamestown, and shall devote their powers to carrying on the work of the Foundation in bringing Americans of different racial strains into closer bonds of citizenship and advancing in the United States a fuller knowledge of the Scandinavian countries and an intellectual sympathy with Scandinavian civilization and ideals.

Hops E. Solvén	Robert H. Jackson	H. E. Glaz	Earl A. Peterson
Adolf F. Johnson	D. Lawrence Carlson	M. J. Fletcher	Emil Dahms
C. A. Oberhol	August F. Nelson	F. O. Norquist	E. Loffredo
John B. Anderson	H. E. V. Porter	Austin E. Anderson	John M. Winberg
C. A. Swenson	Samuel E. Thorsenborg	Christina Nilsen	C. L. Eckman
Ernest Greenwood	J. A. Ekman	E. B. Briggs	Eric Dahlgren
Richard Burgeon	Clyde M. Jones	Gustaf A. Larson	C. E. Lindstrom
M. C. Hale	R. N. Lindholm	John S. Swenson	C. A. Johnson
Felix V. Hansen	Daniel Nyström	Frank O. Anderson	John Ahlstrom
John W. Nelson	John E. Hillberg	Nicholas J. Anderson	Amundus Burns
C. P. Henderson	Fredrick Yale Tor	J. Harold Swenson	W. P. Jackson
Elmer Lottshoff	R. M. Bates	Charles E. Anderson	R. C. Grimes
Mosley E. Johnson	F. V. Anderson	Carl A. Lundquist	Alva P. Lindstrom
Edward L. Allen	Francis A. Irvine	E. E. Ryden	
Samuel A. Carlson	S. Miles Benson	John A. Jones	
William S. Bailey	Frank B. Felt	J. Ernest Johnson	

FOR THE TRUSTEES OF THE FOUNDATION

John D. Hage
H. E. Glaz
Henry Gustafson
Secretary

On November 19, Madam Oda Nielsen and Christian Gottschalk appeared under the Chapter's auspices in a song recital at the Carnegie Chamber Hall in New York. The concert met with the enthusiastic approval of Madam Oda's American friends and of her many Danish compatriots in that city.

The eminent Norwegian explorer, Dr. Carl Lumholtz, gave a lecture illustrated by slides and motion pictures on his recent expedition to Borneo, December 16th, at the Brooklyn Academy under New York Chapter auspices. Dr. Lumholtz is now organizing an expedition to New Guinea.

Baron Gerard De Geer, the Swedish authority on geological developments of the glacial period, who has been conducting investigations in the United States and Canada during the past several months, was guest of the members of the New York Chapter at Hotel Astor on December 10. After a reception in his honor, Baron De Geer told of the success of his expedition to the North American Continent.

THE DE GEER EXPEDITION

Upon his return from geological study in the northwest, Baron De Geer delivered several lectures in the east, before the National Academy in session at Princeton on November 16; at the Institute of Arts and Sciences, Columbia University on November 23 and 24; before the Half Moon Club of New York on December 2; before the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia on December 3, and before the New York Academy on December 15. Lectures were also delivered at Cornell and Harvard Universities.

A CALIFORNIA CHAPTER

Mr. M. O. Hall of San Diego has recently done the Foundation a great favor by compiling for us an authoritative list of Scandinavians in California and the list is so impressive in size and quality that we feel we can expect the early organization of a Chapter in San Diego and of another, perhaps, in San Francisco.

A SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER

San Francisco is competing with Los Angeles for the honor of forming the first Chapter on the Pacific. Dr. Gudrun Friis-Holm, now of San Francisco, previously of New York, and once of Denmark, has undertaken to tell the people of San Francisco something of the good that a Chapter can do. Our present associates among them will of course give Dr. Friis-Holm their usual complete co-operation. There will be more news of this Chapter in these columns, but we suggest that interested Californians write to Dr. Friis-Holm at 3106 Cabrillo Street, San Francisco.

NORDMANDSFORBUNDET

Nordmandsforbundet arranged an extremely successful public meeting in Christiania, October 30. True to the aim of the organization, the program consisted of accounts of Norwegians in various parts of the world. The report from China was given by Consul-General P. C. Hansson, that from South Africa by Consul-General J. Raeder, and that from the United States by the secretary,

Rev. Sigurd Folkestad. The music was all by the composer, Madam Signe Lund, who herself played the accompaniments to the songs of Gerda Wilskov and took part in the duets for two pianos with Edv. Sylou Kreutz. The meeting, to which a small admission was charged, was very well attended, and it is likely that Nordmandsforbundet will arrange similar evenings in the future.

FELLOWS' PUBLICATIONS

Miss Ellen Gleditsch, Fellow of the Foundation in the academic year 1913-14, now docent at the University of Christiania, has spent the past year in a study trip to England and France. In Paris she worked with her old teacher, Madam Curie and acted as advisor to a radium factory near Paris. She visited Strasburg and lectured there as the guest of the French Chemical Society. In England Miss Gleditsch visited the great laboratories to get suggestions for the new chemical laboratory which is to be built at the University of Christiania.

BUREAU OF STUDENTS AND INFORMATION

The lantern slides and lectures of the Foundation's Bureau of Information are modestly contributing their share to the interest of visual instruction, now so deservedly popular throughout the country. Many of our State Universities, even distant California, have made use of them. They are bringing geography home to the children in our public schools. They are being shown in churches, east and west, one set recently in Spokane, Washington. Clubs are arranging series of entertainments with our slides and lectures furnishing the programs. We have promises of receiving soon a set on Norway which will undoubtedly vie with that of Sweden, at present our most popular set. One on Denmark would, in a measure, round out our collection, which is much too small to meet the demands made on it.

OUR AUTHORS

The well known academical docent Mr. Fredrik Böök, who has pritten the Introduction to our English edition of Heidenstams *Karolinerne*, was appointed Professor in Literature at the University of Lund, Sweden, last autumn. At the ceremonious installation in the Aula of the University he held a brilliant lecture on "Tegners' Epilog 1820" * * * * * Docent Johan Mortensen, whose articles frequently appear in the REVIEW, has been appointed honorary professor at the same university.

Mr. A. P. Weis, Chief of the Danish Department of Education, who since 1913 has been chairman of the Government Advisory Committee of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, has recently publicly deplored the objection of the Danish military authorities to the plan worked out during many years of moving the National Museum to the Citadel in Copenhagen. The present Museum building is greatly overcrowded and also exposed to danger from fire, owing to its close proximity to old dwellings, while the Citadel could form the nucleus of a group of ancient, distinctive buildings, typically Danish, and interpreting the national culture and folk life in a worthy manner.

Brief Notes

Under the title "*Norway. A Commercial and Industrial Handbook*" the U. S. Department of Commerce has just issued a book designed to meet the every-day needs of the many American export concerns that are interested in trading with Norway. The publication contains information relative to the principal centers of trade in Norway; port and harbor facilities; interior transportation and communication; markets for various lines of American goods; Norwegian industries and their development, and many other points of vital interest to Norwegian-American trade. The author of the book is Nels A. Bengtson, U. S. Trade Commissioner to Norway. C. R. F.

Dr. Martin P. Porsild, director since 1906 of the Danish Arctic Station at Disko, Greenland, has contributed a scholarly article to the November, 1920, issue of the *Geographical Review* on Eskimo stone rows in Greenland formerly supposed to be of Norse origin. His investigations indicate that one kind of these rows have not been found outside of Greenland, and that they are not located in the parts of that country settled by the Norsemen, thus seeming to corroborate the local traditions which relate that they were used by the natives in ancient times in playing certain games, and that they are not the remains of old Icelandic or Norse structures.

To perpetuate the memory of the Danish sons who died for the Allied Cause, a beautiful monument is to be erected at Rebild Hills, Denmark. This monument will also be a symbol of brotherhood between Denmark and America, for it is to America that the bulk of Danes emigrate, and the National Park, where the monument will stand, was donated to Denmark by Americans of Danish origin. The cost of erection is estimated at 200,000 kroner, and the Committee appeals to the public for generous support. Please send all contributions to the Rebild Monument, Jyllandsbanken, Aarhus, Denmark.

Theophilus Wessen, Royal Vice Consul of Sweden, in Minneapolis, has recently published a booklet entitled *The Consul and His Authority*, wherein the functions of the consular service are presented in a clarified manner supported by well-chosen legal citations.

The 1923 Göteborg Exposition will include a hall devoted to photographs and models of Swedish memorials in foreign lands. These will embrace matters diverse as the Chapel at Lützen and the grave of John Morton, Swedish signer of the Declaration of Independence, in Pennsylvania. Any person knowing of the existence of such a memorial will assist the committee by addressing a post-card to Riksföreningen för Svenskhetens bevarande i utlandet Göteborg 3.

The special Swedish Foreign Trade Issue which *Chicago Commerce* published on September 4th has aroused considerable praise in the Swedish press. This number was richly supplied with articles treating all aspects of Swedish business and

industry, including an instructive review of commercial relations by U. S. Secretary of Commerce J. W. Alexander. The number is due to the initiative of Mr. Per Wijkman, attache to the Royal Swedish Consulate in Chicago. Some copies may still be obtained through inquiry to the Consulate of Sweden, Chicago.

Some of our hypercritical readers have told us that they didn't like a beautifully translated title of a Swedish book in the Mortensen article, the November Number. They think that Elin Wagners' *Norrtrullsligan* would be better in English as: "The Northerly Custom Band" or "The Hyperborean Federation of Duties," but we suggest that "The North-Gate Gang" is the best.

The Quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women took place in Christiania this year and terminated on September 16. The meeting was presided over with great ability and tact by Lady Aberdeen. The delegates, who numbered four hundred, and came from all parts of the world, enjoyed the most cordial hospitality from the authorities. The Storting building was put at the disposal of the conference. The Queen entertained the delegates at tea, Foreign Minister Michelet gave a reception and the Christiania municipality a luncheon in their honor. Many of the delegates declared that they looked forward to visiting Norway again and renewing acquaintance with the people.

The Treaty of Peace concluded between Finland and Russia, on October 14, 1920, cedes to Finland a slice of land near the former Norwegian-Russian frontier in the North, giving Finland direct connection with the North Sea Fisheries and the so-called territory of Petchenga. Besides this new accession no alteration has been made on the former frontier of the Grand Duchy of Finland, either by adding a strip of Finnish speaking Eastern Karelia or by cutting off the Åland Islands.

Three important contributions to Jenny Lindana are the *Souvenir Magazine* of the Jenny Lind Centennial Celebration, Minneapolis and St. Paul, October 9th and 10th, published by the Jenny Lind Foundation, Minneapolis; the Sunday Supplement of *The Minneapolis Journal*, and *The Life of Jenny Lind* by Ernest A. Spångberg with an introduction by Minister Morris and Vice Consul Theophilus Wessen.

In the July number of *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Mr. Torstein Jahr of The Library of Congress has contributed an interesting essay on Andreas Dreyer, Commander at Fort Nassau (Albany, N. Y.) 1673-74 and later Rear-admiral of the Dano-Norwegian Navy. The study gives valuable information on early American history and the history of the Scandinavian countries and is significant also from the biographical and genealogical point of view. Mr. Jahr is a specialist in the field of the Dutch Colonial period of American history. He has utilized this material in a series of monographs, e.g. "Claes van Sant, the Indian Interpreter," "Norwegians in New Netherland," "Anneke Jans," etc.



ROYAL COPENHAGEN PORCELAIN

and DANISH ARTS, Inc.

615 FIFTH AVENUE, Near 50th St., NEW YORK

For the Christmas Gift Season

WE have now on view in our Fifth Avenue showrooms a representative selection of the creations of GEORG JENSEN, the celebrated Danish silversmith. The work of Jensen, handwrought after the custom of the master silver-workers of old, strikes an entirely new note in the craft. As a designer Jensen has borrowed from nobody but has evolved his forms out of his own creative faculty.

The spirit of the Norse is in his simple grace of curve, his fine sturdiness of line. Exquisite and original Silver Cups, Bowls, Tea Kettles, Spoons, Dishes, Table Basins, etc.—all of matchless hand workmanship. Illustrated booklet on request.



When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

Reliable Information for the Exporter and Importer to Scandinavia

may be obtained in either one of the following books:

Swedish Trade Directory, Ed. 1920, 2 Vols., \$25;

or

Norwegian Trade Directory, Ed. 1920-21, \$17.50

They cover the field. Please order to-day from

ALBERT BONNIER PUBLISHING HOUSE

561 THIRD AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

A. Fabricius: Illustreret

Danmarks Historie

FOR FOLKET

Two large volumes, $\frac{1}{2}$ Morocco,
\$8.75

Undoubtedly the best popular history of Denmark in the Danish language.

Write for catalogue of Danish fiction.

AXEL H. ANDERSEN

Brown Block

OMAHA, NEB.

Martine Helene Hansstad

Portrait Photography

Sittings at Home or at Studio by
Appointment

STUDIO

538 Madison Ave., New York City

Telephone: Plaza 8750

Contemporary Verse

The All-Poetry Magazine for America

CHARLES WHARTON STORK, Editor

Among the contributors are Masfield, Galsworthy, Sassoon, Lindsay, Frost, Sara Teasdale, Lizette W. Reese, E. A. Robinson, Amory Hare, and Gamaliel Bradford. Represents at once the sanest and most vital poetry of America today.

THE NEW REPUBLIC writes: "Year by year and month by month it is the most successful of our magazines of verse. It is as interesting as the May woods."

**TERMS: \$1.75 A YEAR, PUBLISHED MONTHLY. SAMPLE COPY FREE.
SEND POSTAL.**

Address: Contemporary Verse, Logan P. O., Philadelphia

UNITED STATES MARINE AND FIRE BRANCHES

Scandinavian American Assurance Corporation, Ltd.

F. H. & C. R. OSBORN, Managers
37-43 WALL ST., NEW YORK

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT FIRE OFFICE:

NEWMAN & MACBAIN
87 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1865

Francis A. Donaldson & Co. GENERAL INSURANCE

Fire, Marine, Liability, Compensation, Automobile, Bonds

NEW YORK OFFICE
57-59 William Street

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE
203 Walnut Place

T. LANGLAND THOMPSON

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law

ADMIRALTY, CORPORATIONS, AND
GENERAL MERCANTILE PRACTICE

27 WILLIAM STREET

Telephone, Broad 2313

NEW YORK CITY

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

POULSEN & COMPANY

INCORPORATED

43 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK*General Insurance
Brokers*

MARINE (HULL, CARGO, FREIGHT, WAR)

FIRE

AUTOMOBILE

LIABILITY

BURGLARY

PHONE, JOHN 2510-2511
INQUIRIES SOLICITED*The Market Annalist
Our Weekly Market Letter
Contains in Each Issue:*

A complete analysis,—with
illustrative Market Charts, of
one Big Board and One Curb
issue—Our Market Opinion—
A full discussion of import-
ant Market Factors—Weekly
market averages—And late
news on 40 to 50 Big Board
and Curb stocks.

*This publication will be sent free on request.***Schmidt & Deery**

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York

30 Broad Street, New York

Detroit Philadelphia Pittsburgh Cleveland

INSURANCE NOTES**ADMITTED TO NORWAY**

Rossia, Reinsurance Company, which was registered in Copenhagen in 1918, has been admitted to do business in Norway. The company's operations will be managed by Joh. Wesmann's Assurance Bureau in Christiania. Rossia's share capital is Kr. 6,000,000, fully paid in.

CONVENTION

Representatives of the insurance societies of Finland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden attended the 54th convention of L'Union Internationale d'Assurances Transports which was held the 24th and 25th of September at Baden-Baden, Germany. No convention had met for seven years on account of the war. Beside representatives of the Scandinavian countries were present 100 representatives for German companies and delegates from Bulgaria, Holland, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Hungary, and Czecho-Slovakia.

NEW LAW

In Denmark the law of supervision covers only life insurance. Now the authorities are preparing a law of supervision to comprise also the companies of the other branches of insurance.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL

The Insurance Company Freja, Ltd., formed in 1919 in Copenhagen, increased its capital with 1,000,000 kroner, making the share capital in all 2,000,000 kroner, fully paid in.

DIRECTOR CARL K. WILL, M. D.

The nestor among the Danish marine insurers, Director Carl K. Will, M. D., is 70 years. He is the administrative Director of The Private Assurers, Ltd., established in 1786, and The Private Reassurers, Ltd., Copenhagen, which he organized in 1893 and has administered as Director ever since. At the age of fifteen he entered the service of the first named company and has served it for fifty-five years. In 1894 he was one of the founders of the Northern Reinsurance Co., and in 1896 of Northern Fire Insurance Co., and of the management of both companies he is a member. Of his large wealth he has given freely to the benefit of insurance people.

LITERATURE

Dr. Carl Burrau, insurance mathematician of Christiania, has published *Etudes sur la Théorie et la Pratique des Assurances*. The author lectured on the same subject before the Society of Actuaries in Stockholm on January 20 last.

COMPANIES CHANGE NAMES

Danish Health Insurance Company of 1910 changed its name to Insurance Company Nord-europa, with headquarters in Copenhagen. The share capital was increased from 100,000 kroner to 2,000,000 kroner, of which 25 per cent was paid in. Insurance Company for Landlords in Copenhagen and Surrounding Country, formed in 1918, at Fredericksberg, was changed to Danish Landlords Assurance Co., Ltd., with share capital of 50,000 kroner, 75 per cent of which was paid in.

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

The Ideal Floor Covering

FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY

Suitable for every room in the house the year 'round. Inexpensive, Durable, Attractive.

More than twenty years of recognized merit.

CREX
GRASS RUGS
 TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Made in three Weaves: DeLuxe, Herringbone, Imperial.

A large variety of patterns in solid, two-tone and multi-color effects to choose from.

Before buying look for name C-R-E-X woven in the side binding. An ineffaceable identification mark of genuineness.

*For sale by leading dealers
 Color-Catalog mailed on request*

CREX CARPET COMPANY

212 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

Mills: St. Paul, Minn.

News
 Bet
 Sour
 Wit
 intere
 of the
 brick
 borg
 marke
 tends
 duce

SWED
 The
 (Sven
 000 kr
 pared
 propos
 the fo

Nonw.
 The
 Norwe
 ably.
 End h
 fitted
 State
 \$50,000

More
 In a
 the U
 Swede

COMMERCIAL NOTES

News and Comments on Export and Trade Conditions Between America and the Scandinavian Countries

SOUTH JUTLAND BRICK INDUSTRY

With the return of South Jutland to Denmark, interest has increased in the industrial possibilities of that section. The most important industry is brick making. All the brick works lie near Flensborg Fjord, thereby facilitating shipment. The market for this product is not only local but extends to Denmark proper. Fourteen works produce annually some 100,000,000 of bricks.

SWEDISH SUGAR WORKS PROFIT

The net profit of the Swedish Sugar Works Co. (*Svenska Sockerfabriksaktiebolaget*) was 10,980,000 kronor during the past financial year as compared with 9,500,000 kronor in 1919. The board proposed a dividend of seven per cent as against the former six per cent.

NORWAY HOUSE ENTERPRISE

The work of securing the necessary capital for Norway House in London is progressing favorably. A centrally located property in the West End has already been purchased and is now being fitted up. It is suggested that the Norwegian State Railways subscribe a sum approximating \$50,000, leaving a very small balance to be secured.

MORE EXPORTS AND LESS IMPORTS FOR SWEDEN

In an analysis of the foreign trade situation of the United States, Consul General O. H. Lamm, of Sweden, states that while the import from Europe

to the United States showed a marked decrease, Sweden during the month of September of this year sent to this country goods valued at \$2,238,000 more than during the same period last year, while Sweden imported from the United States goods valued at \$2,453,000 less. From the figures published, says Consul General Lamm, it appears that Sweden during the month of September last paid in export goods for not less than 40 per cent of its imports from the United States, a marked increase over the corresponding percentage for August, 1920, which was 30 per cent. The percentage for the first nine months of this year was only 22.5 per cent, and yet a comparison of the trade balance between the United States and Sweden during these nine months with the corresponding balance during the first nine months of 1919 shows an increase in favor of Sweden of more than \$31,000,000.

New York Evening Post SWEDISH SUPPLEMENT

In conformity with similar issues, the *New York Evening Post's* Swedish Supplement, published November 20, contains a great deal of interesting material bearing on the development of trade with Sweden. An article on the Aland Islands, prepared by the Royal Swedish Commission at Washington, not only deals with the political issue involved but discusses economic questions. That Sweden can help the United States break German trade control in Russia is the subject of an article by Ejnar Hagberg. Harald Funch treats of the Scandinavian iron industry during the past six centuries.

JOSEF F. A. COMSTEDT

Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A.

QUALITY



SERVICE

HIGHEST GRADE

CRUCIBLE AND ELECTRIC STEELS

HIGH-SPEED TOOL :: CARBON TOOL
CHROME VANADIUM :: CHROME NICKEL
VANADIUM :: NICKEL :: CHROME

ANY OTHER COMBINATION OF
ALLOY STEEL TO SPECIFICATION

JOHN ASPEGREN, Pres.

NILS R. JOHANESON, Gen. Mgr.



Est. 1907

Cable Address
"Scandamco Newyork"

EXPORTERS

Of All Kinds of Foodstuffs, Chemicals,
Machinery Supplies, Etc.

Felts, Wires, and Paper Mill Supplies of
Every Description

IMPORTERS

Of Wood Pulp, Paper, Iron, Steel, Etc.

Head Offices
50 EAST 42nd STREET
New York, U. S. A.

DEN
Rec
predi
Denm
fore t
navia
Brem
Amer
the qu
grade
Assoc
It is
placed

COAL
The
editor
Glück
hints
state-s
coal ex
ish cu
econom
tense
ment

GERMA
Ger
caps a
piano
market
Germa
at 800
duty.

FI

BR

DENMARK GATEWAY FOR COTTON

Recent advices tend to confirm the optimistic predictions that have been made with regard to Denmark as a gateway for American cotton. Before the war practically all cotton used in Scandinavia was handled by way of Liverpool and Bremen, instead of the United States direct. The American vice-consul at Copenhagen states that the quality used by the Danish mills is rather high grade, *good-middling*, of the Liverpool Cotton Association Standard, or American *strict-middling*. It is believed that at least 100,000 bales could be placed through the port of Copenhagen.

COAL CHIEF FACTOR

The Danish *Tidskrift for Industri*, in a powerful editorial reviewing the participation of Director Glückstadt at the Brussels Financial Conference, hints that not internal financial disease but the state-socialistic policy of England in restricting coal exports is at the root of the rottenness of Danish currency. The healing solution offered is economy of fuel never dreamed of before and intense practical study of internal power development from wind, water, and peat.

GERMAN COMPETITION

German competition is offering serious handicaps against Swedish industry. The cheapest oak piano of Swedish make cannot be placed on the market for less than 1,900 kronor, whereas the German trade advertise block mahogany pianos at 800 kronor; a price that includes freight and duty.

NORWAY'S SUGAR FLURRY

Owing to the depression in the sugar trade, financial difficulties confronted the well-known Transatlantic Company (*Oversøiske Compagnie*), which has a branch in Java. Within a few days the shares of this company fell from 360 kroner to 100 kroner, and because of the extensive connections abroad it was difficult immediately to get at the true situation. However, the banks quickly lent their support. Much of the difficulty is traced to speculation in sugar.

DENMARK NEWS PRINT FOR UNITED STATES

The main supply will come from the Magle Mills, Denmark's largest establishment of its kind, where close to 1,000 workers are employed and the facilities are exceptional for the manufacture of just such paper as is required in America.

DANISH BUTTER BUREAU

The Danish Consolidated Co-operative Creamery Association has opened an office at 105 Hudson Street, New York City. M. Søndergaard, the American Representative, invites inquiry.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR RUSSIA

The International Clearing House, Ltd., has been created in Copenhagen to finance trade between Russia and other countries, after an agreement signed for Danish interests by Sir M. A. Abrahamson and Carl Holbaek and for the Russian Cooperatives by Krassin, who has deposited as security sufficient gold in the National Bank of Denmark. The New York office is 45 East 17th Street.

American Transmarine Co., Inc.

PARK ROW BUILDING, NEW YORK

International Merchants Importers—Exporters

Branch Office, SAN FRANCISCO, Rialto Building

AFFILIATED ESTABLISHMENTS

FINLAND: HELSINGFORS

RUSSIA: PETROGRAD

JAVA: BATAVIA

ARGENTINA: BUENOS AIRES

CUBA: { HABANA
SANTIAGO DE CUBA

BRAZIL: { RIO DE JANEIRO
SAO PAULO
SANTOS

CHILE: { VALPARAISO
SANTIAGO DE CHILE
COQUIMBO

LONDON: EVELYN HOUSE, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E. C. 2

THE TRANSMARINE COMPANY, Ltd.
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

Swedish Safety Matches

Are the original and best Safety Matches in the world, because of their high quality, and the best of them all is

"VULCAN"

No Heads
Falling
Off



No
Flying
Sparks

No Afterglow

The standard Safety Match for over half a century. We offer the best in quality and service in Safety Matches.

Vulcan Match Co., Inc.

26-28 West 44th Street, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

BOLINDERS OIL ENGINES

5 H.P. to 500 H.P.
In single units

41,000 H.P. in service in
the United States of America

650,000 H.P. in service
throughout the world

Factory capacity:—70,000 H. P. annually

BOLINDERS COMPANY
30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

SHIPPING NOTES

SWEDEN'S LARGEST FREIGHTER

Recently completed for the account of the Brostrom Shipping Company, *Sydland*, of 10,800 tons deadweight, is now Sweden's largest freighter. *Sydland* was built by the Dextford Ship Yards in Sunderland and arrived at Göteborg with cargo from Baltimore. Other large steamers now building in Swedish yards are *Atlantic*, for the Transatlantic Company in Copenhagen, and a 10,400 ton ship ordered by the Swedish East Asiatic Company.

DENMARK'S MERCHANT MARINE RECOVERS

Having lost some 250,000 tons of shipping during the war, Denmark is gradually recovering her former prestige as a maritime nation. The gain to date over figures given in 1918 is 55,000 tons. As for earnings, the arrangements with England and America proved profitable, the dividends covering 1919 for the various companies ranging from 25 to 135 per cent.

NORWEGIAN SHIPOWNERS' REPORT

The annual report of the Norwegian Shipowners' Association reveals that there are now 518 members, representing 1,205 ships of 1,939,459 gross tons, of which 1,892,123 tons is steam and 247,336 tons sailing vessels. The largest Norwegian shipowner is Wilh. Wilhelmsen, of Tonsberg, managing a fleet of 36 ships. Next comes the Norwegian America Line with 11 ships of 44,648 tons, and S. O. Stray & Co. with 50,000 tons of shipping.

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

Norwegian America Line

*For Freight and Passenger Rates
Apply to*

Norwegian America Line Agency Inc.

8-10 Bridge Street, NEW YORK

Telephone:
Bowling Green 5570

Benham & Boyesen

Ship Brokers

STEAMSHIP
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS

Telephone: Bowling Green 5788-89-90-91-92

CABLE ADDRESS: "STRAYLINE"

S. O. STRAY & CO.

INC.

**Steamship Agents
and Ship Brokers**

11 Broadway, New York City

Head Office at
Christianssand S., Norway

BRANCH OFFICES

Kristiania	2 Karl Johans Gade
Cardiff	2 Evelyn St.
Buenos Ayres,	25 De Mayo 171
Rio de Janeiro,	Rua Sao Pedro 9

STOCKHOLM HARBOR

As a result of the greatly increased traffic in the Stockholm harbor, the income at the port has risen from 1,460,000 kronor in 1913 to 3,070,000 for the past year.

THIRD NATIONAL MARINE EXPOSITION

Preparations are proceeding for the third National Marine Exposition, to be held in New York City, in January. P. H. W. Ross, President of the National Marine League, is the moving spirit in this enterprise, as also it was due to him that the Chicago Marine Exposition proved so big a success.

NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE STATISTICS

At the recent half-yearly meeting of the Norwegian America Line statistics were produced showing that the company's ships carried during the period 12,254 passengers across the Atlantic both ways, as compared with 5,571 last year and 3,066 in 1918. Cargo traffic showed 84,004 tons eastbound and 13,536 tons westbound. While passage rates have been advanced, the freight revenue dropped in consonance with the declining tendency of the market. The competition of the United States Shipping Board boats is also having some effect on the income derived from cargo-carrying. The board declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent for the half-year.

NORWEGIAN STARTS SHIPYARD AT BUENOS AIRES

The firm of E. R. Olsen & Co., identified with the building of Diesel motors, has arranged for the establishment of a shipyard at Buenos Aires.

Be Safe At Sea



Against the dangers on
an Ocean Voyage—Before
sailing rent an

EVER-WARM SAFETY-SUIT

Absolute protection,
in case of accident,
from drowning, cold,
exposure. Increases
trip's pleasure. In-
dispensable for sick
or delicate, for
women and children.
Put on in a few sec-
onds. Approved and
used by the U. S.
Navy and by thou-
sands of ocean trav-
elers, yachtsmen,
fishermen, ships'
officers, marine men
in general.

FOR RENTAL \$8 the VOYAGE
(Also for sale at \$60 per suit)

NATIONAL LIFE PRESERVER CO.

11 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

Some agencies still open

The
**Transatlantic Steamship
Company**
LTD.

REGULAR LINES OF STEAMERS FROM

Sweden, Norway, and Denmark to South Africa, Australia (via Durban)

Australia (via Suez), the Sunda Islands, the Persian Gulf, Senegambia, North America

From Australia and Sunda Islands to Sweden, Norway, and Denmark

From South Africa to Australia

From India to North America

From North America to Sweden

For further particulars please apply to

**REDERIAKTIEBOLAGET TRANSATLANTIC
GOTHENBURG**

TELEGRAMS: NIKE, GOTHENBURG



Announcing
 THE REMOVAL OF THE
SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
 PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
 FROM 1 BROADWAY TO THE NEW
SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE BUILDING

In our spacious new home at the corner of Whitehall and Bridge Streets, the Shipping center of the City we will be able to offer increased facilities to our friends.



In addition our new location, directly opposite the Custom House and near the offices of the Scandinavian General Consulates, will be especially convenient in arranging passages to Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland.



S.S. "UNITED STATES"



27 WHITEHALL ST.
NEW YORK CITY
 ON OR ABOUT
JANUARY 1, 1921

S.S. "FREDERIK VII"



When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE



HOBE & CO.
General Northwestern Passenger Agents
319 Second Avenue, South
Minneapolis, Minn.

BENNETT'S TRAVEL BUREAU
General Passenger Agents for
California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii
Third and Market Streets
San Francisco, Calif.

"Stavangerfjord"
12,978 gross tons, Length 552 ft.
"Bergensfjord"
10,709 gross tons, Length 530 ft.
Modern Twin-screw Mail
and Passenger Steamers

Short route to
Norway, Sweden, Denmark,
option Bergen-Kristiania Railway or
Coast route

Norwegian America Line
Agency, Inc.
Passenger Dept.

8-10 Bridge St., New York

General Passenger Agents for the
United States and Canada

NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE
AGENCY, INC.,

Birger Osland, Gen. West'n Mgr.
115 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Ill.

REIDAR GJØLME, INC.
General Passenger Agents for
Washington, Oregon, British
Columbia and Alaska
Arctic Bldg., 706 Third Avenue
Seattle, Wash.

FURNESS, WITHEY & CO., Ltd.

Steamship Owners and Agents

REGULAR SERVICES FROM

Montreal, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., St. John's, N. F., New York, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Newport News, and Norfolk

To London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Cardiff, Hull, Leith, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Antwerp

ALSO AGENTS FOR

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE and TRANSATLANTIC S. S. CO. JOINT SERVICE

Passenger and Fast Freight Services to Gothenberg, Finland, and Russian Baltic Ports from New York

PRINCE LINE

Cargo Services to Brazil, River Plate,
South and East Africa and Far East
Sailings on application

FURNESS-PRINCE LINE

Levant Service—Piraeus, Alexandria, etc.

FURNESS-PRINCE LINE

United States—France Service to Havre

FURNESS LINE, Cardiff, Leith and Dundee
Regular Sailings from New York

LLOYD SABAUDO

Fast Italian Mail Steamers to Genoa from
New York

FURNESS, WITHEY & CO., Ltd., General Agents

Furness House, Whitehall St., New York

Telephones, 7800 Bowling Green

Boston, Mass., 10 State St.

Philadelphia, Pa., Bourse Bldg.

Baltimore, Md., Furness House

Norfolk, Va., Bankers Trust Bldg.

Newport News, Va.

Montreal, P. Q., Canada.

Halifax, N. S.

St. John, N. B.

St. Johns, N. F.

Sydney, C. B.

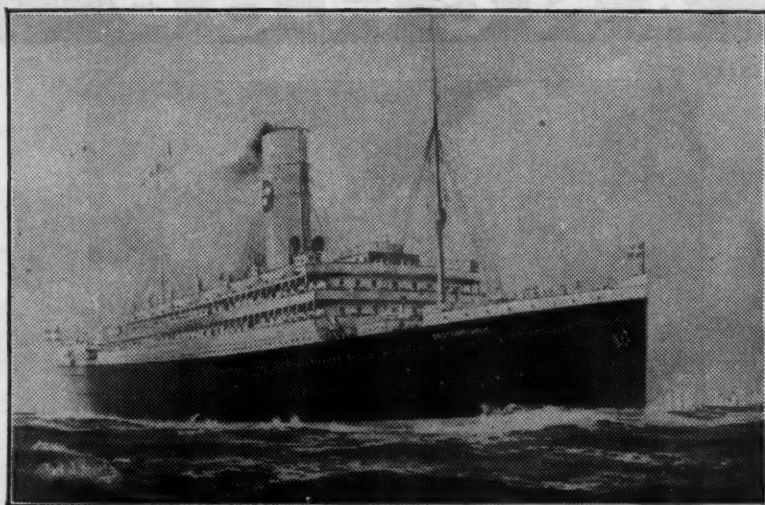
JAMES P. ROBERTSON, G. W. A., 111 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

F. C. THOMPSON, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto, Canada

Private telegraph wires between Chicago and other offices

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

(SVENSKA AMERIKA LINIEN)



**Passenger, Freight and Mail Service Direct Between
New York and Gothenburg, Sweden.**

**Short Route to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Russia, Germany, and
other parts of the European Continent.**

Approximate time of journey from Gothenburg:
Stockholm, 9 hours; Copenhagen (Denmark), 6 hours; Christiania (Norway),
6 hours; Hamburg (Germany), through trains, 19 hours; Berlin (Germany),
through trains, 18 hours; Helsingfors (Finland), steamer from Stockholm, 20 hours.

Triple-Screw S. S. "DROTTNINGHOLM"

Length 540 Feet, Speed 18 Knots, 11,200 Tons Register, 19,200 Tons Displacement
Carrying Passengers in First, Second and Third Classes

Twin-Screw S. S. "STOCKHOLM"

Length 565 Feet, Width 62 Feet, 12,846 Tons Register 22,070 Tons Displacement
Carrying Cabin and Third Class Passengers

PASSAGE RATES:

To Gothenburg, Malmo, Helsingborg, Christiania, Copenhagen, etc.

First Class \$220 Minimum
Cabin 168 Minimum
Second Class 168 Minimum
Third Class 105

U. S. War Tax Additional

**Excellent Passenger Accommodations.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.**

PROPOSED SAILINGS 1921

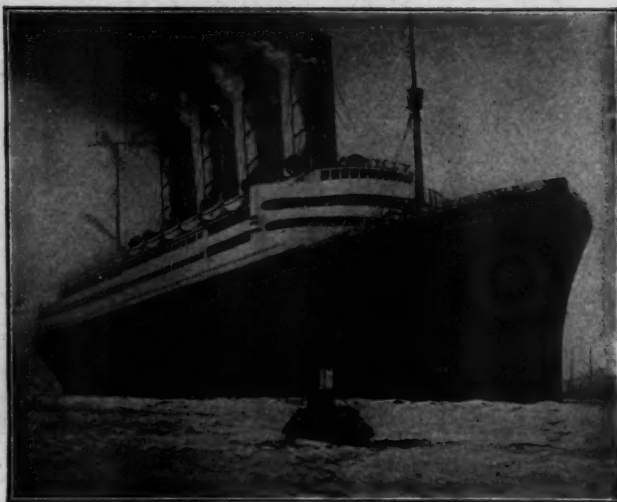
Stockholm	Sat. Jan. 22
Drottningholm	Thur. Feb. 10
Stockholm	Thur. Mar. 10
Drottningholm	Thur. Mar. 24
Stockholm	Sat. Apr. 23
Drottningholm	Thur. May 5
Stockholm	Wed. June 8
Drottningholm	Thurs. June 16

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

24 State Street, New York
127 South Third Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
396 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg, Man., Can.

176 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
115 Cherry Street, Seattle, Wash.
266 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

CUNARD ANCHOR



PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES

New York Philadelphia	BETWEEN	Baltimore
	Boston Montreal	Portland, Me.
Liverpool Bristol Londonderry Rotterdam Hamburg	AND	Plymouth
	Southampton London Havre Antwerp Levant	Glasgow Cherbourg Danzig Mediterranean

Through Bookings to or from principal points in
SWEDEN, NORWAY, or DENMARK

TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD—Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America

DRAFTS, MONEY ORDERS, MAIL OR CABLE

GREAT BRITAIN	SCANDINAVIA	HOLLAND	ITALY
SPAIN	PORTUGAL	FRANCE	SWITZERLAND

The nearest agent will be glad to furnish further information
or any of the Company's Offices

21-24 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

Offices or Agents Everywhere